

# MICHIGAN FARMER

## AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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### Agricultural.

#### CLOSE OF THE CROP SEASON.

Whether for good or ill, the crop season is closed and the crops practically secured. On looking back over the summer campaign there seems to be no occasion for murmuring at Providence on account of the weather. Those who have a flutter of apprehension when drouths appear or wet days are frequent, had two or three opportunities to upbraid an "imaginary disaster" to the growing crops and to proclaim their usual prophecy of evil, but a post mortem examination of the dead season reveals the usual healthy condition of all its parts. In some places the drouth was quite severe and spring sown clover had to succumb to its effects, but the fall growth is unusually vigorous and gives promise of a good stand for another season. The bulk of the spring crop of wool passed out of farmers' hands before the advance was well established. Thinking farmers had a well grounded belief in a stronger market, notwithstanding the depressing tone of eastern opinion, which shows that a well informed public is capable of judging of the limitation of supply, and the probable demand, as those whose interest it is to manufacture a sentiment on the subject which shall inure to their profit, and that this well informed opinion among farmers is safer to follow than any interested advice.

The hay crop secured the past season is not as bulky as in some years, but makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. A wet season produces plenty of woody fiber, but both blade and stalk lack the essential elements of nutrition which a dry season provides, so that the limited supply is about equal in feeding value to the larger bulk of more productive years. The one mistake quite generally made was in waiting three or four days too long before beginning. When the ground is very dry hay dries up quite suddenly and the last half is quite likely to be over ripe when cut, leaves crumble and waste, and a chemical change has taken place which reduces its feeding value.

The farmer who is hauling off wheat at 65 cents per bushel, is likely to look upon the harvest, however bountiful, as a decided failure. The quality this year is unsurpassed, and the yield has been up to any reasonable expectation--the fields answering to all demands upon them, according to their capacity for production. There have been no excuses of winter killing, or of insects' depredations, to account for small yields; the condition of fields regarding fertility or lack of preparation for the crop must bear the responsibility, and this, in a measure, reflects upon the farmer himself. The low prices for the last few years have taught us that the cost of production must be lessened, and most farmers have learned it. Wheat may in the past have been put in shock with the cradle and hand rake for the same price per acre that the binder now does it for, but the sowing in time and the saving of the grain are the principal features of gain, and counting the shifting of the muscular strain upon the horses instead of bearing it ourselves. The cost of binders is reduced that now there are offers to do the work of the next harvest at 75 cents per acre and turnish one team and the twine. A crop of 20 bushels per acre can be set up for 35 cents and hauled for 50 cents, making the cost of placing in stack or barn 1 1/2 60 per acre, or 7 1/2 cents per bushel for a crop of 20 bushels per acre. The crop re-

port for last year makes the average for the State 11 6-10 cents per bushel for the same labor, on a basis of 21 98 bushels per acre for the State, or a total expense per bushel of 59 1-10 cents per bushel as the cost of production. I am of the opinion that the above cost per bushel is strained a little and that the preparation for wheat can be accomplished at a much cheaper rate.

On an oat stubblefield of 25 acres I lost the seeding, and my first intention was to work it up with some tool without plowing and reseed this fall. I purchased a disc harrow of the Higginum Manufacturing Co., of Higginum, Conn., and went over it twice, once each way. I then harvested and cultivated with a two-horse wheel cultivator both ways. This labor put the field in excellent condition for wheat and I decided to sow it at the rate of a bushel to the acre, and did so. I applied 16 days' work with man and team, including the drilling. This at \$2 50 per day amounted to \$40, or \$1 60 per acre. Plowing, fitting and drilling is estimated and set down at a cost of \$8 18 per acre in the crop report for last year--within two cents of double the cost of my experiment. Where seed is plowed for wheat, working twice with a disc harrow at the rate of 12 acres per day will fit any ground for wheat at a cheaper rate and better than can be done with any other tool I ever used. Setting aside the question of "what shall the harvest be," the work of preparing the land is much the same for a large or a small crop, and I think there is quite a margin for improvement in this respect.

The corn crop, as I said in the beginning, is practically secured. I finished husking 30 acres the day before election. Hereabout the quality is better than last year. There is, as the millers say, more oil in it. It is certainly heavier and denser on the cob. Corn that was kept well cultivated during the dry weather suffered little from the drouth and kept green to the bottom until fully ripe. Several years' experience demonstrates the fact that two kernels to the hill, at three feet eight inches apart between rows, is better than more seed at wider distances. The test this year has been side by side with neighboring fields and the comparison has made my neighbor a convert to my practice. The advantage is evident at husking time if at no other. Small ears husk harder than large ones, and where three small ears are required to measure the amount of two larger ones, the difference in time is about half. Most of the hogs in this vicinity were sold early, when only partially fattened, to get the better price. This leads me to a question that I have not the space at this point to argue, and must leave for another time.

#### THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

The Procedure Shown to be Fair to Both the Public and the Breeder.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In the FARMER of 2nd inst. you publish an article from the *National Live Stock Journal*, relating to the expulsion of Seth L. Hoover from the American Jersey Cattle Club, and express your views that the Club has been derelict in its duty to the public in this matter in its attempt to hush up such frauds, &c.

It is very evident from your article that you are not in possession of the facts, and as I am a member of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and as such have had my attention called to this matter, I desire to set you right in part at least.

The charge against Mr. Hoover was a serious one, and demanded full investigation and proof of the charges made before punishment.

The seventh article of the constitution of the Club provides that when a member is charged with willful misrepresentation in regard to a Jersey animal, the Board of Directors shall examine into the matter, and if the charge is sustained by sufficient proof, after one month's previous notice has been given to the member, with a copy of the charges preferred against him, and an opportunity has been given him to be heard before the Board, the offending member may be expelled by the vote of nine members of the Board, provided that a majority of the members of the Club, on the case being laid before them, vote for expulsion.

This provision is in my opinion wise and just. It gives full opportunity for investigation, the right of defense to the person charged, and of course could not be violated by the Club.

The charges, evidence and action of the Board of Directors I have before me.

The Board of Directors having obtained evidence which led them to suspect fraudulent entries, appointed a committee of investigation. Written charges were preferred against Seth L. Hoover, and a copy thereof served on him June 5, 1886. Mr. Hoover denied the charges August 9. Evidence was taken in Ohio, Tennessee and elsewhere, and the Board of Directors at their last meeting expelled Seth L. Hoover, subject to the approval of a majority of the members, as in the constitution provided. A printed copy of the charges and evidence was then sent each member. I received the same, examined the evidence, and considering it amply sufficient voted in approval of the action of the Board. The Board also ordered that all entries made by Mrs. R. S.

Hoover and Seth L. Hoover in Vol. 21 of the Herd Register be stricken out.

The Club, in sending out the charges and evidence said: "We have spent much time and money tracing out these frauds, as we believe them to be, which strike at the foundation of our Club, and we desire that all of our members shall thoroughly understand what has been done, and in future assist us in ferreting out and banishing such crimes, which, if successful, must in time destroy the value of our records."

The Club also prepared a proposed Act for enactment by the Legislatures of the various States, punishing criminally such frauds, a copy of which was published in the FARMER. The Club has not to my knowledge attempted to keep back information in this matter, further than to await proof of the charges and convictions, which should always be the case. It has also taken other steps, which I am not at present at liberty to give, as publication might defeat their object, to fully protect the public against any fraudulent entries that may have been made, and this at a very large expense to the Club.

In my opinion the American Jersey Cattle Club will do its full duty in the premises, and will protect to the full extent of its ability the correctness and reliability of the Jersey Herd Register.

ISAAC MARSTON.

DETROIT, NOV. 3, 1886.

#### SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, November 27th, Mr. Merchant Kelley, of Kelley's Corners, proposes to sell out his herd of Short-horns, consisting of 11 females of all ages and seven bulls. These cattle were catalogued and advertised to be sold at Kearney, Nebraska, on October 19th, but the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago induced the authorities of Nebraska to quarantine against eastern stock, and he was obliged to cancel the sale after all arrangements had been completed. This sale will be held on the fair grounds at Brooklyn, Jackson Co., where everything is very convenient. The grounds are only a few rods from the depot, and in plain view. The cattle to be offered have not been fitted up for sale, and were in the pastures as usual last week. Mr. Kelley says he does not want to sell a single animal that is not a breeder, or spoil those that are by over-feeding to add to their appearance. The families represented in the herd are Young Phyllis, Strawberry, Lady Durham and Beauty. The young stock, with the exception of two bull calves, are all sired by Aldrie Belle Duke 3d 54473, bred by Messrs. Embury & Bedford, of Kentucky, whose breeding is as follows:

Sire--Duke of Mayflower 38487.  
Dam--Aldrie Belle 4th by 14th Duke of Thorsdale 3081.  
2 dam--Aldrie Belle, by Aldrie Duke 5306.  
3 dam--Easter Day, by Pearl 2013.  
4 dam--Red Beauty, by Albert Galatin 302.  
5 dam--Flora, by Shakespeare 361.  
6 dam--Lady of the Lake, by Reformer (2500).  
7 dam--Imported Rose or Sharon, by Belvedere (1700).  
8 dam--Red Rose 5th, by Hubback (1433).  
9 dam--Red Rose 2d, by His Grace (313).  
10 dam--Red Rose 1st, by Yarrowbrough (500).  
11 dam--American Cow, by Favorite (252).  
12 dam--by Funch (331).  
13 dam--by Feljame (263).  
14 dam--Hubback (319).  
15 dam--by J. Brown's red bull 97.

This bull will also be sold. He is now five years old, red in color, and an excellent animal in every way. His calves show well, and he is now in the prime of his usefulness. We have never seen a bull with a better disposition, and he should go into a good herd.

With the present feeling for Short-horns in this State, there ought to be a good sale at Brooklyn on the 27th, and with fair weather we feel confident there will be. Catalogues of the sale will be ready in a few days, and may be had by addressing Mr. Kelley.

That "Scouring Record," Let the People Have It.

The last FARMER informs its readers that there is being inquiry made for the "scouring record" of the State shearings. We wish to repeat and emphasize the inquiry. Of all the beneficial results of public shearings none can be more useful. We say give us the record, and not simply the record, but the public would like to know, in every case, whether the sheep is a "pure Atwood," a Stickney, a cross-bred, or what not. Of what avails the thirties and forties of gum and grease and sweat tags if the cleansed wool is not there. This is to a great extent a "missing link" in our sheep literature. For many years past discussion has been going on as to the expediency of brook-washing sheep. It is a miserable practice, both as regards the washer and the sheep, but the men who omit it lose money every time. Let us hasten the time when all wool may be sold on its scored record.

OLD GENESSEE.

At the National Convention of Agriculturists held at Philadelphia last month, among other business transacted the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby call upon the Congress of the United States to so revise the tariff laws of the country as to protect the agricultural industries of the country by imposing such duties for cereal and dairy products so as to curtail, if not entirely stop foreign competition in these productions.

Resolved, That the earnest attention of Congress is hereby directed by this convention, and the re-enactment of the duty charged previous to 1883 is recommended as a just protection to the agricultural pursuit of wool growing.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### "IS IT RIGHT?"

NO. II.

In the consideration of all important questions, and we might say unimportant as well, the first consideration to be disposed of is the great question of right and wrong. No considerations of expediency and policy have a right to be considered, until the sacred question of right and wrong is first disposed of. I am pleased to notice that my first article under the above heading has been considered of sufficient importance to elicit a response from L. H. Bentley, of Durand.

And now friend Bentley, we are pleased to meet you in the columns of the FARMER, and before we part company let us see if we can look a little deeper into this system of taxing by tariff. But why do you not answer my questions? I sought to present the question so plainly that the judgment and common sense of any candid man could furnish an answer. But instead of such direct answer, you proceed to propound a number of other questions, which I will endeavor to answer when you have first answered mine.

Remember, then, friend Bentley, or any one else who is disposed to join issue on the subject, I shall hold you to the question, which one candid syllable can easily answer. It is either right or wrong to let the millionaire bask in the enjoyment of his untaxed wealth, and tax the poor man for almost everything he eats, drinks or wears. But while you are making up your mind on the main question of right and wrong, I will proceed to notice some of your propositions.

You say, "Is it not a conceded fact, that that of all schemes for raising revenue that of direct taxation bears heaviest on farming and all industrial classes?" No sir. It is so claimed by protectionists, but is not, and will not be conceded in the light of the present age. It is true that some property is hidden from the view of the tax gatherers. It is equally true that hundreds of millions in bonds and other securities have been exempted from taxation to favor the men of wealth, and it is equally true that every dollar they have thus sheltered from paying has been wrung from the middle and lower classes--the producers and consumers of the country.

Shall I tell you why I consider this tariff taxation the worst of all systems that ever was devised? One reason is that we have to pay at least five dollars to get one in the treasury. And where do the other four dollars go? A considerable sum of it sticks to the hands of a hundred thousand or so of revenue officers, whose principal merit is that they belong to a particular "party," and to uphold that party they are made pensioners upon the people. But the main part goes into the pockets of our (infant?) manufacturers.

The way it works is this--and as I will have to produce some figures, I will give you my authority--United States Census of 1880; report of Tariff Commission to Congress, 1884, and perhaps the reports of the Statistician of the Patent Office. But before we pass let us notice another of Mr. Bentley's points, which covers one of the most universal delusions of the tariff system. I quote: "Do not customs which are derived from the tariff, and which keep the wheels of government moving, come from articles which for the most part are luxurious and costly, and which can be had only by the rich and affluent?" In this case, as in the former my answer is most emphatically, No.

Sit down, Mr. Bentley, and let us examine the figures. First, we will turn to page 301 of the Tariff Commission, where we find the gross receipts from revenue in 1883 were \$214,706,496.93, and for the past 15 years they have averaged nearly \$300,000,000 a year. Let us take up the fine articles from which the heaviest duties are derived. We find them as follows: First in amount stands sugar, (p. 314) \$44,517,851; second, wool and woolsens, (p. 310) \$32,320,893; third, silks, (p. 313) 19,654,940; fourth, iron and steel and manufactures of same, (p. 309) \$16,590,540; fifth, cotton and manufactures of same, (p. 306) \$13,334,371. Total for five principal commodities, \$125,318,565. Thus while more than four-sevenths of all the revenues of that year were derived from these five principal commodities, it appears that less than \$20,000,000 were derived from silks, and the balance, being \$105,000,000, was from the commonest necessities of life. Less than one-sixth part on luxuries; more than five-sixths on necessities.

Stick a pin there, Neighbor Bentley. But hold a moment, there is one more view of this luxury matter that I must present, before dismissing this branch of the subject. It is the percentage. Were the makers of protection law really sincere in their theory of making luxuries support the government, we should look for a wonderful high percentage on silk, and a low duty on such articles of common consumption as sugar. But while silks are taxed 50 per cent, woolsens are 63 per cent, and sugar pays 2 1/2-100 cents per pound, which at the port of entry would be fully 80 per cent.

Another noteworthy feature to which I must call my friend Bentley's attention is this: While in silks the manufactured article pays 50 per cent, and in cottons 87 per cent, the raw material is in both cases admitted free. No protection to the producer

--all protection to our big infant the manufacturer.

Look now at page 307 of this same "Tariff Commission," and find there that fancy articles, diamonds, gems, &c., pay a duty of 37 per cent, being less than sugar, cotton, woolsens, and iron and steel. Candidly, how does this look for the protectionist's theory of supporting the government principally by a duty on luxuries?

This article has now attained sufficient length for one issue of the FARMER, but having hardly crossed the threshold of the subject, we defer to the next article, which brings us to the words of our text, "Is it Right?"

OLD GENESSEE.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### EBENEZER HARDUP'S REPLY.

The question that has been opened to discussion in the MICHIGAN FARMER is as clear as the sun at its zenith, to men of ordinary perception, even though they are suffering under a curious optical enormity of two eyes in one socket. Free trade is simply letting commerce take its natural course between all nations, as between all individuals. The very nature of man seeks it. No one would draw 1,000 lbs. of wool to his county seat if he could receive a larger profit by hauling it to some other near town. Nor would any one do his trading at a place where goods were sold at double value.

The assertion that protection benefits the whole people is a statement by no means self evident, but one that should be supported by ample proof. It is a claim made in the light of evidence to the contrary. It is avowed, in the first place by protectionists, that "a protective tariff is a rate of taxes levied on imported goods, with a design to raise the price of certain home commodities." There can be no further benefit than to these "certain commodities." The lumber baron does not ask a \$2 tariff on lumber in the interests of the consumer, but for himself. Of all rich Michigan lumbermen I never yet heard one cry for a high tariff on imported Canadian woods-men. I never yet read of an iron manufacturer lobbying tariff bills through Congress, not for his "fostered" industry, but for the "toll of millions." Nor have I ever heard farmers crying for tariff on wool (not to increase the price) but to make clothing cheaper to the gaunt workmen of town and city.

The natural wish of man for the luxuries of life when guided by prudence and high morals is not to be condemned, but encouraged by honor and fame. Yet who would crave the riches and methods of a Skyhook? And who so base to steal the laborer's dollar that himself might live in ease? Some are.

"No case; abuse the plaintiff's attorney" once read a lawyer's brief. My articles seem to be in the same plight, for by calling attention to my curious optical affliction they withdraw the attention of the reader from the real issues of the case. One well posted critic states that the tariff enables me to get even the 70 cents for my wheat. That is curious. He gave no proof; nothing but an assertion, this I have noticed about both gentlemanly critics. Brother Mercere not only got both eyes into one socket, but placed himself in a ridiculous posture, trying to count the wheat crop of India through the golden horn of brother Arner. Now you can heap the tariff on wheat high as the ransom of Montezuma, and it will not affect the price of wheat in this market a cent's worth. I doubt if Mr. Mercere can prove his statement about the 200,000,000 bushels of India wheat being placed in this country, but for the tariff. I doubt it, because in 1882-'83 India exported but 20,000,000 bushels, while this country exported 147,000,000. (U. S. Rep.) Now what good is your tariff, sweet critic? One hundred and forty-seven million bushels of our wheat must compete in foreign markets against the world, and will always be so while we raise more than we need at home. Now where is your protection? But further, the export of India for 1884 was but 29,000,000 bushels odd. It costs 50 per cent more for transportation in India than in this country, and then India wheat is of poorer quality. Still further, American farmers export corn, potatoes, etc., cattle, sheep and even a small quantity of wool, on 70 per cent growers protected by a high tariff. The American farmer supplies the world, almost, with cotton, the American farmer supplies 74 per cent of our exportation, all in competition with the "pauper labor of Europe" or some other place. But who ships the remaining 26 per cent? Manufacturers of course who can't compete with foreign goods, poor gentlemen!

Logicians have a term they call the Fallacy of the False Cause, and Brother Mercere, you've "run agin it." It is where you assume one thing is the cause of another, without good grounds. Thus you insinuate; protective tariff for 30 years, we now buy salt cheaper than before; therefore tariff cheapened salt. Now the protectionists boast the tariff helps prices up, not down. Something wrong here. The savage will believe that a plague which follows the appearance of a comet is the result of it. I would refer to your consideration a Latin phrase running thus: "After this, therefore in consequence of this."

Would you like to know, Brother Mercere,

if I ever saw a tariff-tax collector? I have. If any man thinks the tariff does not increase the price of articles, get him to a merchant at seaboard. The merchant will sell him goods in bond, or will sell them duty on. That man will find the price more or less, according whether the duty is paid or not. Let any man cross the Detroit river, and buy certain goods. Upon the Detroit docks he will meet the tax gatherer, and can tell my dubious critic when the tax is paid.

Messrs. Critics, all taxations are not selfish, this you ought to know. Taxes for an economical government are not selfish, because you receive an equivalent. But taxes on one business for the support of some unprofitable one are greatly so, and you can't show it otherwise.

To conclude: when you protect the laborer equally with his employer; when you protect the farmer equally with millionaire corporations; when the diamond that glitters on proud dame of fashion's neck is taxed more than the poor wife's alpaca dress--why commerce will be free.

EBENEZER HARDUP.

CARMLISTOWN, OCT. 28.

#### TESTING FOR MILK AND BUTTER.

At the Wisconsin State Fair this season there were tests made of the milk and butter qualities of a number of the breeds. The tests were under the supervision of Prof. P. H. Armsby, Associate Director of the State Experiment Station of Wisconsin, and the results are set forth in a bulletin recently issued from the Station.

Three different tests were made, one for milk, one for butter, and another for cheese. Cows competing in one class were not allowed to compete in another. The awards were made according to a scale of points, in which one point is allowed for each ten days since calving, and in the case of milk cows one point for every ounce of total solid matter produced in twenty-four hours; in the case of butter cows three points for every ounce of fat produced in twenty-four hours, and in the case of cheese cows three points for every ounce of protease produced in twenty-four hours, with a deduction of three points in case the fat is "less than one and one-seventh times the protease." The tests were fed at the pleasure of the owner, but a record was made in each case. The test covered two days, and the cows were milked at 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. The entries in the milk test and the details as to each cow were as follows:

Schoone 5995, Holstein-Friesian--owned by J. Rust & Bros., North Greenfield, Wis.; three years old; last calf July 23, 1885; weight, 1,030 lbs.; feed, 17.19 lbs. of wheat middlings in twenty-four hours. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours, 42 lbs. 8 oz.; total solids in forty-eight hours, 84.19 oz. Awarded 90.19 points in the scale.

Gabriel Champion 14103, Jersey--owned by John Boyd, Chicago; six years old; last calf Aug. 4, 1886; weight 840 lbs.; feed in twenty-four hours, 15.59 lbs. of a mixture of three quarters of bran, four quarters of ground oats, one quart of corn meal, and one quart of Blatchford's Royal stock food. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours, 37.84 lbs.; total solids in forty-eight hours, 61.84 oz. Awarded 86.14 points in the scale.

Sister Rex 13194, Jersey--Owned by John Boyd, Chicago; five years old; last calf Aug. 13, 1886; weight, 840 lbs.; feed, same as Gabriel Champion, 13.81 lbs. in twenty-four hours. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours, 31.78 lbs.; total solids in forty-eight hours, 50.78 oz. Awarded 91.88 points in the scale and the prize.

Beauty, grade, one-fourth Devon, three-eighths Short-horn, and three-eighths unknown blood--Owned by Henry Boorse, Milwaukee, Wis.; three years old; last calf June 1, 1886; weight, 1,020 lbs.; feed, 17.63 lbs. in twenty-four hours, equal parts corn-meal and bran. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours, 30.44 lbs.; solids in forty-eight hours, 50.78 oz. Awarded 91.88 points in the scale and the prize.

The test for best butter cow was as follows. Mr. Boyd being allowed to have his cows included in the test, as not being a citizen of Wisconsin he could not compete.

Fyke 6327, Holstein-Friesian--owned by Butler, Henningsway, Oconomowoc, Wis.; aged three years; last calf July 23, 1885; weight, 1,040 lbs.; feed 13.09 lbs. of one-third each of cornmeal, oatmeal and barley meal by measure, 100 lbs. of this added to 100 lbs. of bran. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours 27.73 lbs.; average of fat produced in twenty-four hours 12.61 oz. Awarded 43.83 points in the scale.

Gabriel Champion, Jersey--Details of ownership, feed and milk yield previously given. Average of fat produced in twenty-four hours, 23.8 oz. Awarded 76.20 points in the scale.

Coraline 1190, Guernsey--Owned by J. J. Clapp, Kenosha, Wis.; age six years; calved May 26, 1886; weight, 960 lbs.; feed 12.47 lbs. in twenty-four hours equal parts oats and bran by measure, half lb. of cornmeal and half lb. Blatchford's Royal stock food added to first feed. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours 23.48 lbs.; average of fat produced in twenty-four hours 18.74 oz. Awarded 68.02 points in the scale.

Rosa, grade, half Devon, one-quarter Short-horn and one-quarter unknown blood--Owned by Henry Boorse, Milwaukee, Wis.; ten years old; last calf June 21, 1886; weight 990 lbs.; feed 18.11 lbs. in twenty-four hours, equal parts of cornmeal and bran by measure. Average amount of milk in twenty-four hours 23.48 lbs.; average amount of fat produced in twenty-four hours 23.00 oz. Awarded 98.47 in the scale, and the prize.

The test for cheese was not completed in consequence of an accident in the laboratory by which a part of the milk was lost and analysis prevented.

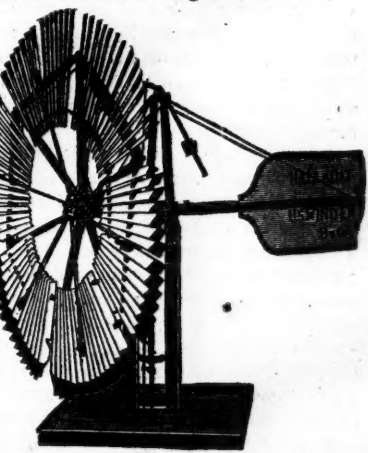
#### WIND POWER AND HOW IT MAY BE UTILIZED.

We give our readers below an idea of the many uses to which wind mills can be applied, with our assurance that it will be found economical, effective and durable, provided good judgment is used in the selection.

That wind-power is practically, in fact, almost indispensable, for pumping water on stock and dairy farms--is an established and generally acknowledged fact. That it can be used to equal advantage for pumping water for other purposes, such as drainage, irrigation, domestic and ornamental uses for private residences, water supply and fire protection for small towns and villages, supplying locomotive engines, etc.; also for operating farm machinery, such as corn shellers, stalk and hay cutters, feed grinders, threshing machines, saws, churns, grindstones, etc., is a fact, almost as generally established.

The question as the present time is, therefore, not so much, Can I use a wind mill to advantage? as what wind mill shall I purchase?

The "Halladay" has a sectional wheel and is governed mainly by centrifugal force, the same principle as used for governing steam engines. When built eight to 30 feet in diameter the centrifugal force is applied by means of regulating weights in the wind wheel. When built larger than 30 feet, the



governor is identical to that used with steam engines. It may be adjusted so to give the wheel any number of revolutions desired, by changing the size of the regulating weights. If the weights are light, they have less power to turn the sails, hence the wheel will run faster; while, if they are heavy, they will act with more force and turn the sails quicker, thus causing the mill to run slower.

By means of the centrifugal governor the wheel keeps a very uniform speed even in varying winds, and, when regulating, its motion is without jerk or strain, there is no undue wear on the working parts, and the wheel is powerful, because by using the centrifugal force as a means of regulating, it can be gauged to any motion desired, and it must run to that motion before the sail is shortened. It is a principle well known to those who have made the action of the wind upon moving surfaces a study, that the speed of the wind wheel must be proportionate to the angle of the sail and the speed of the wind. Thus, to sharpen the angle at which the sail is set is to retard the motion of the wheel, and to flatten the angle is to accelerate the motion. It has been the experience of wind mill builders that any attempt to regulate the motion of a wheel by an alteration of the obliquity of the sail to the wind only results in failure, for this is the very course calculated to produce varying motion. Hence in all successful mills, from the broad sail German mill of olden times to the Halladay Standard of to-day, the surface is reduced by taking in sail, leaving that which is exposed at the same angle as the whole, and producing steady motion by giving greater load to the less surface. This results in an even application of the pressure to the area of the wheel, and does not subject one part to a double pressure, taking it all from another part.

Fig. 1 represents the "Halladay wind mill" with sails spread and heading, as it always does, directly into the wind.

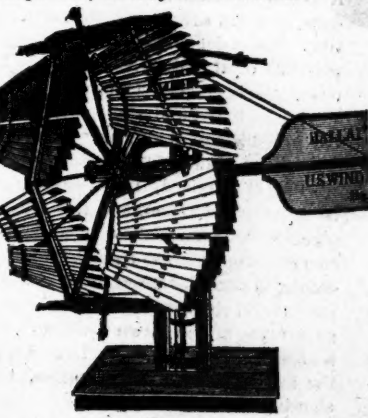


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 shows the sails folded; still the mill is headed to the wind. It will readily be understood that as the sails change from the position shown in Fig. 1 to that of Fig. 2, they swing out from the centre and reduce the surface exposed without, in the least, changing the angle of the sails to the direct line of the wind.

It requires but a moment to stop this mill, and it will stand still, no matter what the velocity of the wind, for when the sail is thrown out of wind, every flat stands endwise to it, no angular surface exposed. The wheel points directly into the eye of the wind and is affected by its fury no more than the vane on the church steeple.



## The Horse.

### A GREAT TROTTER RECORD FOR A PACER.

Messrs. Farrell & Godfrey, of Parma, Jackson County, who have had the horse Ira Wilkes at the head of their breeding stables, recently resolved to send him to Mr. Geo. W. Voorhees, the well known trainer of this city, to have him broken to trot; and make a match race with him as soon as he thought it advisable. Wilkes had a pacing record of 2:29 1/2, made at the Michigan Horse Breeders' meeting held in this city last August, and had never shown any disposition to trot. Mr. Voorhees began training him, and in two weeks he trotted a race, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of \$300, with the horse Tom Hunter, and he won the race in three heats, time, 2:34, 2:38 and 2:41, certainly a remarkable performance for an eight year old horse which had always been kept in the stud, never had a season's training, and a natural pacer. Ira Wilkes is finely bred, his sire being George Wilkes, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Kirtley's Paehen, second dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, third dam by Bertrand (thoroughbred). Messrs. Farrell & Godfrey should feel satisfied with a record of 2:38 after only two weeks' training, but his breeding gives him license to reduce those figures eight or ten seconds when he can start under favorable circumstances.

### The Horse's Teeth.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: Without the shadow of a doubt, the horse is as subject to the toothache as is the human. To those who are in the least skeptical on this subject, we refer them to the bone-pole of a fertilizing company, and we assure them that they will be astonished at the number of horse's diseased teeth they will find. Diseased teeth have even been found in the fossil remains of horses.

The teeth are not even worn by the eating of soft food, but when provender is procured by grazing, especially in pastures that are sandy and have been overplowed, the friction and consequent wear are of no little importance. It is said of the horses and mules of the lower Mississippi Valley that very frequently their teeth belie their age several years. The male horses have forty teeth. The muscles of the jaw are most powerful. All bran, oats, and shelled corn should be carefully sifted preparatory to the horse being fed.

Should the teeth, during their powerful grinding, by accident come in contact with a piece of flint, glass or iron, we can imagine, in a measure at least, the immediate effect. This accident has been the cause of many a "rotten" tooth. Decomposition then takes place. Putrefaction of saliva adds to the rapid decay. The tooth becomes very soft—soft enough to cut. A swelling is seen on the side of the jaw. The opposite grinder grows in consequence of lack of attrition, or lack of resistance in grinding. (I have somewhere read of a specimen of morbid anatomy—the head of a mule—which contained a lower molar that pierced four times above the lower face of the upper grinders and extended into the maxillary sinus. The animal being owned by an ignorant, careless man, was turned out for all summer to "pick up." That mule starved to death.)

The healthy tooth at last begins crushing the tissue of the unprotected gum. Pus accumulates in the cavity, and produces intolerable suffering. The swelling on the jaw subsides. The horse is "off his feed." Then follows the administration of several mysterious condition powders, drenches and pills. He slowly grows no better. He perhaps endeavors to masticate on the well side. The glands under the jaw enlarge. A discharge from the nostrils ensues. The deflex is constant, and the breath becomes fetid to such a degree that the stench is unbearable. The neighboring empirical "hoss doctor"—who "knows all about a hoss, and don't you forget it"—is called. The case is declared to be glanders. The horse is destroyed. Such has been the fate of many a good horse.

The face of a horse will tell you if he has the toothache. The horse's facial expression at times denotes considerable and is deserving of more study than it receives. At times the eye will indicate bounding life and spirit and at other times depression and languor. Society may twiddle and prate over little hair-splitting nothings, while at the door may stand an animal as sensitive, as finely grained and as exquisitely clothed as they, awaiting their pleasure while suffering with all the patience of a stoic great anguish from a diseased tooth.

Examine a number of horses' mouths and you will be surprised by the comparison of one horse's grinders with another's. An additional tooth is sometimes presented anterior to the first molar. This is called the blind or wolf tooth, and by some is looked upon with great anxiety. It is of no known utility, no doubt in the road, and therefore it should be extracted. This tooth can produce no harm, save local irritation in its cutting. Some deny this, and claim that the presence of this tooth superinduces blindness, big-head, etc. It is nothing but a "remnant tooth," and can be traced back to the antediluvian horse, when he was no larger than a small dog.

There is no remedy for diseased teeth in horses save extraction, and this should be accomplished immediately by a thoroughly competent operator, as there is considerable danger in performing the operation, both to patient and dentist. Fracture of the jaw, swallowing of the drawn tooth, and quite a number of other accidents have happened the animal during the operation, thereby showing the necessity of skill.

There is room in the United States for several thousand skilled horse dentists. But as they receive comparatively little encouragement, their number will always be very limited, and they will confine themselves to the large cities.

**Hungarian Grass for Horses.** In an exchange Prof. Stewart says that the belief of the injurious effect of feeding Hungarian grass to horses has the basis of a few cases where this grass has been fed to horses after maturing the seed. The seed is too fine to be masticated or digested, and in such cases it were fed in considerable quantity it would be likely to produce indi-

gestion and other serious diseases in the horse. And if this grass is cut in full blossom the hay may be so dusty as to be injurious to horses with weak lungs. For hay it should be cut just before blossom, when it will be found a very nutritious and profitable hay for horses. The larger sorts of millet are of the same general character, and if the seed of golden millet is allowed to mature, the seed should be threshed and ground into meal, when horses will do well upon this millet meal fed upon cut millet hay.

**The Breeders' Gazette,** whose horse editor seems to hate a thoroughbred as much as John Randolph did a Merino sheep, feels called to remark:

"The race track at Brighton Beach, which was never an ornament to the turf, has been closed by reason of enforcement of the law prohibiting betting. The proprietors of the course, however, have built another one in New Jersey, and promise to continue the so-called racing there until the snow flies. The gambling machines known as race horses are having a hard time of it in the East."

We have noticed many such allusions in the *Gazette*, and the idea seemed to be to show that only trotting horse owners and drivers are honest. How does the following from a correspondent of *Wilkes' Spirit* sound to the average reader?

"Speaking with a horse chap in my office the other day regarding why it was that some Baltimore horses had gone clear through all the county fairs in slow time without being beaten, he remarked: 'I don't suppose that those horses have been in or contested in a legitimate race since they have been away. The party who owns them would rather win than have the money, although he is particularly fond of it, and he invariably divides up with the best horse in the race for the honors.' This conversation I know to be a true bill, for it was given to me verbatim at Frederick by the owner of Myrtella G."

It strikes us that the trotting horse as well as the thoroughbred is a fair sample of a gambling machine.

### Horse Gossip.

Mr. HAGGIN, the California turfman, now has over 200 thoroughbred brood mares and seven stallions.

Mr. J. I. CASE, of Wisconsin, is now sole owner of Glenview, having purchased Mr. Wheeler's interest.

ROSCOE CONKLING, having forsown politics, has purchased a fast pair of trotters, one of them being Lyman, 2:25 1/2, and drives them on the New York roads.

THE BARD, Mr. A. J. Cassatt's crack, has started 14 times this year, won nine races, been second four times and unplaced but once. His winnings thus far are \$36,935.

In the 2:20 race at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 1st, Hinda Rose won the first heat in 2:21 1/2, and the next three were taken by Patron in 2:20 1/2, 2:21 1/2 and 2:21 1/2. Tom Rodgers, C. F. Clay, Lizzie Wilkes, and Olaf also started.

At the recent Lexington breeders' meeting, in the race for three-year-olds, six heats were trotted with an average of 2:20 1/2. The first two trials were dead heats, and were trotted in 2:24 1/2 and 2:24 1/2. Nutbreaker took the third heat in 2:26, and Bermuda the last three in 2:25 1/2, 2:26 1/2, 2:29.

THERE are some remarkable prizes among the numerous blanks in breeding and handling fast horses. Seven years ago Messrs. Baker & Harrison sold Pancoast to Mr. McFerran for \$2,000, and the horse has since then earned a small fortune, besides selling for \$28,000 at the recent sale of the McFerran trotting stock.

At Pekin, Ill., recently, a case was disposed of in the courts which is of interest to horse owners. Christian Zehr brought suit to recover damages for some horses killed by the State Live Stock Commission which were suffering from glanders. Zehr sued for \$5,000, and the jury gave him \$2,100. This was the first suit under the new live stock commission law, and is important as furnishing a precedent in future cases. There is another point deserving of attention, and that is the prevalence of this deadly disease at so many different points in that State.

This report of the committee appointed to investigate the manner in which Secretary Vail, of the National Trotting Association had conducted the affairs of his office, has been submitted. From its tenor it is quite apparent that Mr. Vail has conducted the affairs of his office in a manner which has proved a serious detriment to the affairs of the Association, and caused a great deal of unnecessary trouble and annoyance to owners of trotting horses. It also appears that he is incapable of keeping the financial affairs of the office in a satisfactory manner, either from carelessness or lack of knowledge. The accounts were finally settled, and Secretary Vail paid over a large balance due the Association. It is not contended that Mr. Vail was at all dishonest, but his methods placed the Association in about the same position as if the Secretary were. It is probable a new secretary will be chosen at an early day to succeed Mr. Vail.

### Cataract Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Cataract, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge. s14-cov-1st

## The Farm.

### Small Neighborhood Clubs.

I have made a careful study of "farmers' clubs," and how to conduct them, for ten years, and in so doing have changed my former views considerably. I at first advocated county or township clubs as the best possible organization for the farmer. I have attended some of the best county clubs to be found anywhere, and I have never seen one that I thought would compare with the local clubs with which I am familiar. In the large club the attendance is always irregular and the talking is sure to be done by the few. It is impossible to get a hundred or more men together in an organization without getting some who are windy and verbose, and in the large organization the timid, who most need the training that preparation for, and participation in, the discussion would furnish, are given no chance. The best farmers' club in my estimation is made up of twelve or thirteen families, enough so they can meet once a month; and get round in a year meeting at the homes of the mem-

bers. It is well to have one extra family, so that in case of sickness or any good reason why a family can not take the club at the time assigned the extra family can take it. The advantages of the small club are: 1st. The members are all thoroughly acquainted with each other from the start. 2d. The attendance is sure to be regular, for in a small organization of this kind each member knows he will be missed, and ten years' observation in two clubs of this kind has shown me that a member is rarely absent unless unavoidably detained. 3d. In such a club every member is put on duty. The president assigns to the members their parts for each meeting and sees that all are called out, and every member takes part, and even the most timid soon find it easy to do duty. Our programme is prepared a year in advance and printed, in which is given the place and time of meeting and the topics and various sub-topics to be discussed.—W. P. Brown, in *Stockman*.

### Cooked and Raw Corn for Pigs.

The value of cooked corn as compared with corn in the raw state has been the subject of experiment by Prof. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College. In a report issued the figures given show as conclusively as figures can show anything that the cooked corn is less useful than the raw grain, the difference in favor of the uncooked corn, taking the item of pounds of feed required to make one pound of increase, amounting to exactly one-fifth. That this result is not an accident Prof. Shelton thinks is abundantly proven by other items of the summary.

The daily consumption of each pig using cooked feed was almost exactly the same as the amount of raw corn used in the pens where raw corn was the exclusive food, but the average daily gain—and of course the total gain—and the gain per hundred weight of pig were in the series using the cooked feed greatly less than with the pigs using the raw corn. "Such an entire unanimity of results can only be explained," says Prof. Shelton, "upon the theory that the cooking was an injurious process so far as its use as food for fattening animals is concerned. With younger animals, whose gain would be made chiefly in growth, the cooked feed might give different results from the foregoing; but a considerable general experience does not encourage this belief."

Nothing has been said here about the cost of cooking—always a considerable item, both in respect to labor and cost of fuel.

A PROLIFIC flock of sheep is mentioned in the *Farmers' Gazette* of Dublin where it is stated that "the shepherd of Mr. E. King Fordham, at Cambs Agricultural show, held at Royston, awarded the first prize for rearing the largest number of lambs, with least proportional loss of ewes, in this large county of sheep breeding flocks, thus beating some thirty competitors, the number being 400 lambs reared from 270 ewes."

PROF. COOK thinks that one chief cause of the demoralization of wheat prices, the opening of new territory in the Northwest, will soon right itself if the present system of cropping there is continued. "Inexhaustible fertility" is a phrase that looks well in the land circular of a railroad company, but, continuing cropping of wheat will lay it out sooner or later unless fertilizers are used or rotation in crops practiced. An intelligent and wealthy miller in Southern Illinois remarked to the writer in 1882 that a failure of wheat in his county had never been known. "It will raise wheat every year for fifty years to come." It was almost a total failure last year. That is what the Northwest will come to sooner or later.—American Miller.

### Agricultural Items.

At East Aurora, N. Y., there are being made some mammoth cheese for a Glasgow firm. They are fifteen feet in circumference and three and a half feet high, weighing from 4,000 to 4,500 pounds. They are designed for the holiday trade, and each contains ten English sovereigns scattered through it. The milk of several hundred cows is contained in each, and the curd was made at different factories and brought together to be pressed.

T. B. TERRY says: "Where costly and easily broken and injured tillage implements are used, there should be no large loose stones, no fixed stones and no roots where the plow will strike them, and as far as possible no stumps. The same is true as far as possible in planting and harvesting tools. Instead of hesitating to buy a costly tool for fear it wouldn't stand the strain if it struck an obstruction, I would go to work and get everything out of the way that would do any injury."

A "DOWN EAST" farmer has his corn set up in this fashion: For setting up, he had a lot of frames made A-shaped out of pieces of board four feet long. Two of these were set up, and a long fence board six inches wide ran from one to the other, resting on the cross-pieces, and being held in place by two cleats up and down. The corn was stood up each side of this board when out. Then poles were laid along each side about two-thirds of the way up, and bound together through the corn by twine bands. Care was taken to have the bands come together as roof-shaped as possible. Here the corn stands until wanted, and it stands, for it cannot possibly fall down.

THE Indiana Farmer comments on the low prices obtained for cattle at a combination sale on the Indiana fair grounds, saying that though the prices were low they were good enough for the class of cattle offered, which seemed to consist of culls and inferior animals in poor condition. The sale was eminently attended. The cattle were from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; and the breeders of Indiana do not feel flattered that people outside the State should consider them such poor judges of cattle.

THE trade in commercial fertilizers in this country amounts to thirty million dollars yearly. It has shrunk ten to fifteen per cent within a year or two, though up to that time, there had been a large and rapid increase. These fertilizers are a comparatively new thing in Northern farming, but have long been used in growing cotton. They are still largely used in the South, planters now selling cotton seed for feeding and oil manufacture which they formerly rotted down for manure. Low prices of farm products have limited the use of commercial fertilizers on many large farms.

PROF. STEWART says the one danger in the use of rye for food for farm animals arises

from the fungus called ergot. This is a virulent poison when ground with the grain, and is likely to produce abortion in cows. This is what has led dairymen to fear its use, and in some cases serious consequences have resulted from feeding the grain to horses. The danger, however, has been greatly exaggerated. The wheat plant is subject to the same disease of ergot, and occasionally serious consequences have been produced by ergot of wheat, but as wheat is not used as food for animals to any considerable extent, and the machinery for milling separates this dangerous element from flour, therefore little attention is called to it as a disease of wheat. The rye plant, when healthy, matures grain that is perfectly safe to feed to all farm stock.

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can be made in a postal card, if it is used to send your address on to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, who can furnish you work that you can do and live at home, wherever you are located; for there are who cannot earn over \$5 per day, and some have made over \$50. Capital not required; you are started free. Either sex; all ages. All particulars free.

## The Poultry Yard.

### The General Purpose Fowl.

There is much discussion going on in various poultry and agricultural journals, as to which is the best general purpose fowl. Farmers who used to give but meager attention to the subject, are beginning to find that in chickens as well as any other stock, the purest and best breeds always pay best, and bring in a larger dividend in the end. In fact, the dunghill fowl is pretty nearly eliminated, and a thing of the past, a relic of the dark ages as you might say.

To-day if you start out to visit the pleasant farms and comfortable surroundings of our rural kings you will find their yards dotted mostly with pure bred fowls of some leading variety. Here you will meet the Brown Leghorns, the Queens of egg production; there you will discover the stately Brahmas, the kings of table fowls; and again, the broad-breasted Cochins, the Langshans, the Wyandottes, the Javas, the Plymouth Rocks or the Hamburgs and many other worthy breeds; but it is generally found nowadays that the farmer has learned to appreciate the advantages of having only pure stock, whether it be in horses, cattle, hogs or chickens.

We have received numerous inquiries of late from our readers as to which we consider the best fowl for all purposes; and, not knowing often the circumstances or conditions under which the writers are prompted to write, we are often at a loss to answer them. It makes quite a difference in the selection whether they are to have the range of a large farm, or point-up quarters in town, or for what purpose they are wanted, whether they are wanted for eggs, for market, or one or both combined.

First, as to egg producers the Leghorns, from experience, seem to stand at the head of the list, closely followed by the Spanish and Hamburgs. For a purely meat fowl the Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans seem to fill the bill to perfection, while they are also good layers and better winter layers than the lighter breeds. Although they do not lay so well "all the year round," yet from the time they are three or four months old they are always ready for the table, and make a full-breasted, fine roast.

But for the "general purpose fowl," as I understand it, we want one which shall combine, as near as possible, the best qualifications of layers, marketers and sitters.

Now, I think these merits are combined, in most desirable proportions, in the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte, both essentially American breeds, and both having come rapidly and boldly to the front on account of their many practical traits. In the first place they are hardy breeds, well able to withstand the varying climate of America. They develop rapidly, begin laying very soon, and lay almost equally well in winter as in the warmest weather. They are faithful, but not the most persistent sitters. They make good mothers, ever careful and attentive to their young broods, yet willing to relinquish them at the proper time. For marketing and for table use they cannot be excelled, and the color and flavor of their meat is excellent. They grow to a good size, averaging from six to nine pounds, and make fine broilers at three or four months old. They are easily kept, as they will eat nearly everything and are tame and tractable, nor will they fly over a high enclosure. In a word, we would recommend them as the true general purpose fowl, and especially the ideal farmers' fowl.—*Poultry Monthly*.

A WESTERN lady states, as her experience as a poultry raiser, that one bushel of corn, or its equivalent in corn mixed with other foods, will produce fourteen pounds of poultry in the form of growing cockerels. At the same time it must be borne in mind that something in addition to corn must be used as food. Confine a fowl in a yard with no other food than corn, and, as all the wants of the fowl system would not be supplied, it would soon die of starvation in the midst of plenty.

KILL your roosters for various reasons. First, you are not so apt to have little chicks running about in the fall. Second, the old roosters are no longer needed, as next season you should get your young roosters from another flock, and the old ones you have are just eating feed for no use at all, and are just in the way of the other fowls. Last, but not least by any means, your eggs peaked for winter market will keep much better if no roosters are allowed to run with the hens. Clear out your old ones and try the experiment.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Poultry Monthly* says: "A walk through any market convinces one that the manner in which poultry is usually shipped is cruelty, both to the fowls and the people who expect to eat them. A glance at the crowded, lean, thirsty, hungry and miserable birds that fill the dirty coops is enough to destroy a vigorous appetite, and make them forewear anything in the shape of poultry on the spot. Food thrown on the bottom of the filthy coops, with a gill or so of slimy water in a filthy platter is the diet supposed to fit the unfortunate bipeds for dainty pies and fra-

grant fricassees. A California poultry journal recommends for shipment a coop made of wire netting stretched over a single wire frame, which makes an airy coop for this climate. It is worth while to make this a subject for thought and consequent improvement, inasmuch as whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

The *Prairie Farmer* says: Don't shut up the turkeys that you intend for market, for when confined to close quarters turkeys are more liable to lose flesh than to gain. Shut up the rest of the flock, and let those that you desire to fatten have free range. Feed well, all they will eat of warm cooked vegetables and meal in the morning, and plenty of corn at noon and night. If they seem inclined to wander around too much, throw out a little corn between meals. Two or three weeks of such feeding will put them in prime order for market—i. e. if they have been kept growing right along as they should have been.

The *Poultry Monthly* very justly says that now, as the season of selling young stock is at hand, breeders should adopt the policy of selling only pure and reliable fowls to their customers. The catch-penny method, as practiced by some who have no reputation to lose, is bringing disgust and discredit on the poultry business. The fall trade is increasing yearly, and soon the seller and buyer will recognize the fitness and policy of selling and buying in the fall, for in that way the purchaser can procure stock much cheaper than at other seasons, and the seller can be relieved of the care, trouble and risk of keeping the bulk of his stock over winter. The fall offers many advantages to both buyer and seller; the latter has usually more fowls on hand than he cares to winter over, and the early-hatched birds are so far advanced to maturity that he can, with tolerable accuracy, judge of their qualities by the Standard, if he is not a professional breeder, and his good judgment and reliability may be tested, if the purchase is made in good faith and reliance on his honor. Poultrymen and fanciers should encourage fall sales. Wintering a large number of fowls, pigeons or any kind of pet stock is at best very risky and expensive, as they require more than ordinary care and need more houses and runs. Worst of all to be dreaded is the liability of disease spreading among them, and the loss of breeding stock, on which so much time, labor and outlay have been expended. These are obvious reasons why breeders are inclined to dispose of their surplus stock in the fall, and expect fair prices.

We don't wish to see any of our readers defrauded, and must warn them against the many counterfeits of the "Garland Stoves and Ranges." These articles are without doubt the best that we have seen, both beautiful and useful.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**A GREAT ENTERPRISE.** THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, with its enormous circulation (edition of November number is a quarter of a million) and great resources, has never undertaken a greater work than the one which will be its important feature during the coming year. This is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

**THE LIFE OF LINCOLN,** BY HIS CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARIES, JOHN W. SWANSON AND COL. JOHN MAY. This great work, begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon. Robt. T. Lincoln, is the only full and authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Its authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration,—important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work,

which has been followed with unflinching interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year, but will not means be entirely omitted. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., will appear.

**NOVELS AND STORIES** include a novel by Frank R. Stockton, two novelettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Halleck Foote, "Uncle Remus," Edward Eggleston, and other American authors.

**SPECIAL FEATURES** (with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Labor Problem; English Catholics; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc.; Astronomical papers; articles on Bible History, etc.

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**THE GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES ARE THE WORLD'S BEST.** MADE IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY KNOWN TO MODERN COOKING AND HEATING STOVE AND RANGE CONSTRUCTION. The above Trade Mark is a Guarantee that Every Article bearing it is the Finest and Best that can be made for the price asked. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. THE GOODS ARE COUNTERFEITED AS WELL AS THE TRADE MARK. The Michigan Stove Company, Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ill. Buffalo, N. Y. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

### EVAPORATED FRUIT IS CASH

Now is the Time to Realize on the Present Large Crop.

### NO TIME TO BE LOST!

In view of the great abundance of fruit in this State, The PLUMMER Fruit Evaporator Company has established itself in Detroit, and is now prepared to furnish on reasonable terms the

Best Fruit Evaporator in the World, ranging in price from \$75 to \$400 each, and evaporating from 10 to 100 bushels of fruit per day. These portable machines are constructed of several thicknesses of iron, interlined with non-radiating material; are entirely fire-proof, will wear for years and cannot get out of repair; they never were equalled for cheapness, economy of labor and fuel. The world has never equalled the quality of the fruit; the same flavor and color are maintained when evaporated as when green. Larger sized machines are manufactured upon order, evaporating one thousand bushels of fruit per day. We can have these machines on your farm in operation on short notice. Each machine guaranteed as represented. Over 500 premium medals have been awarded the Plummer Evaporators, including the last four World's Fairs. Send for Descriptive Circular to

PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

**MAST, FOOS & CO.** SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. MANUFACTURERS OF THE IRON TURBINE WIND ENGINES.

**IRON TURBINE WIND ENGINES.** Strong and durable, will run on wind, water, or steam. Swell, shrink, warp or rattle in the Buckeye FORCE PUMP.

Works and repairs a great variety of machinery. Also manufactures of the Buckeye Lawn Mowers, Buckeye Sprinklers, Buckeye Wrought Iron Fences, etc. Send for Circulars and prices.

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Horticultural.

The Peach Canning Industry.

Richardson & Robbins are the proprietors of the leading cannery in Dover, Del. They first commenced to put up Crawford's Early or Reeve's Favorite peach and finish on Crawford's Late, the Smock and the White Heath Cling. They use from twelve to fifteen hundred baskets every day for the period of six weeks which constitutes the peach season, and over one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of granulated sugar for syrup purposes. In a year's time they manufacture and use 1,500,000 cans for fruit, meats and plum pudding. Their process of canning and preserving peaches is essentially as follows:

When the wagon with its cargo of choice peaches reaches the cannery it is unloaded and the baskets are passed into the "peach room," where they are placed on wooden racks sufficiently far apart to permit the air to circulate freely and steadily. Some canners receive peaches while hard, which are, naturally, insipid; these they peel by machinery and, being able to work them faster without much risk of decay, save in the expense, whilst the consumer receives poor fruit for his money. Here, however, each peach must be perfectly ripe before it is received and passed into the "peeling room" to be peeled and stoned, which is done by hand. The "peeling room" is the largest in the cannery. Along each side and down the centre are rows of benches, on which sit some 150 to 200 "peelers" principally girls. They generally work in partnership; that is, one girl will cut and stone the peach while her partner peels it. In this manner the experienced ones can put machinery to shame. With one sweep of an ordinary knife the peach is cut in twain; a little prod, and out flies the stone; a few whirrs, and off rolls the skin, and another peach is already under way. The "peelers" earn from sixty cents to two dollars per day. As the fruit is peeled two men gather it in buckets and place it on the elevator, which carries it to the "filling room." As fast as the fruit reaches this room it is thoroughly cleaned by steam of every foreign substance. It is then passed to the "fillers"—twenty-four girls, who occupy three tables, four at each corner. The peaches come in large pans, and each "filler" selects with a fork only the perfect halves, which she deftly places inside the can. The imperfect halves—which are broken or ragged—go to another table where they are packed in gallon cans and sold for making pies.

When each can is full it is shoved along to another table, where it is filled with syrup by a lad who presides over the syrup bowl, with a large dipper. The syrup which accumulates on the outside of the can is next wiped off by a young lady, and the can is passed to the "cappers," eight of whom control two tables. Each can is placed under a machine which resembles a very large fishing hook, without a sharp point. When the cans—each capped attend to four at once—are in their proper positions, the caps are laid on, and these four prongs are pressed down, holding the caps in their places, preventing solder from running inside, until they are hermetically sealed. When a certain number have been soldered, the "rack truck" is wheeled to the table. Each rack is of iron, circular in shape, and holds twenty-eight cans. Four racks are placed on each truck, and the cans are then taken to the bathing department. The "bath room" is provided with seven—sometimes more—large iron tubs, capable of holding four to six racks. Beside each tub is a derrick crane, with its necessary tackle or pulleys. The "sling" is fastened into three sides of rack, and the "bathman" hauls away until the cans are immediately over the tub, when he gently lowers them into the boiling water, with which the tub is partially filled. The peaches are allowed to boil ten to fifteen minutes, according to their variety.

This is, virtually, the final process, for when the contents are sufficiently cooked, the cans are taken to the packing room, where they are varnished, labeled and packed in boxes ready for shipment.

**Fruits for Market.**

There has been a great deal of money made by growing fruits for market and the profits have sometimes been very large upon the amount of land used and labor employed. This has stimulated extensive planting and in many sections production has so increased beyond the demand of the market that only very low prices have been realized by those who have gone into the business late. Many are therefore discouraged and are going out of the business pretty badly disgusted. The trouble was they went too deep into the cultivation of the fruit, without looking out for a market. It is quite often a great deal easier to make a thing than to sell it after it is made. Farmers are not the only class who have learned this to their sorrow. Any perishable articles of food, when in demand, pay a better profit than do foods like corn and wheat, that may be kept for months or years, but when in over-supply they must often sell for a much smaller profit or even at a loss, for the reason that they are perishable and must be sold and consumed at once or become worthless.

In producing any kind of perishable foods, like fruit, milk or meats, one should endeavor to establish a regular demand that will equal the probable supply. There are men in the vicinity of Boston who can grow asparagus, grapes, strawberries and other fruits and vegetables and sell them at fair prices, when a stranger bringing a load of other might find it difficult to sell at any price.

A "run of custom" is worth everything in trade of every kind. A man who is well known for the high quality of his goods and for regularity in delivering them can count upon his products being sold about as fast as they are ready for market. We saw a man a few days ago trying to sell only four bushels of pears that he had brought into the city to accommodate a poor neighbor who grew them. The fruit was of fair quality and of varieties not particularly unsalable, but the buyers all seemed to have a supply and did not care to make offers for what they did not need for the day. Their own shippers would be sending more right along and they felt that they kept old and reliable patrons rather than take on new and transient ones.

If we would make money raising small fruits we must go into the business to stay, not for a year, but for many years or for life. There will be bad years for fruit growers as well as for producers of any other products, but these who learn the business most thoroughly and who establish a name for quality of products and for fair dealing, will be the ones to succeed in the long run. They will have to sell with little profit some years, when everybody else is in it, but they will make the money when others fall from ignorance of the business or because of periodical under-production. It is the earnest workers and steady plodders, after all, who come out ahead in the struggle for existence.—N. E. Farmer.

**The Export Apple Trade.**

In a recent issue of the probability of a short English crop of apples was mentioned. That probability is now a certainty. Not only by circulars, which generally somewhat exaggerate matters, but by private advices and by interviews with parties recently from abroad, is the report confirmed. It is uncertain, as yet, how much damage the drought and weather had caused the crop or how large a percentage, but it is surely the fact that the English crop is many thousand barrels short of the average.

The English markets are ordinarily supplied with fruit from the Continent, but reports from France state that there is only about three-fourths of a crop; in Germany the crop will be a light one. Not only is this the "off" year, but similar unfavorable weather has been experienced in England affected the blossom; in Holland similar conditions at the critical period to those experienced in England and Germany, reduced the promise of a fair average to half a crop; while in Belgium, apples at present promise one-third of an average crop. Therefore, it is evident that there will be little support from the Continent.

**THE CROP IN AMERICA.**

In America, on the contrary, the crop has been particularly large, and the apples have been of fine quality. The market at home has, in consequence, been weak. A few years ago, under the reports of a short crop in England, many farmers and small dealers sent apples over in so large quantities and all at the same time that the market was flooded and prices dropped. Almost a total loss was the result to the consignors. The farmers and small dealers have shipped no apples since. Owing to a very heavy crop there will probably be a number of new firms in the export market. The apple shipping interests have now become established as a separate branch of business, and some firms do no other shipping business. This year although there will be many "mushroom firms," the regular established firms will do a heavily increased business.

The prices are the highest at Glasgow. They are lower at Liverpool only because the latter place is a trade centre.

At present prices profits will be moderate. Quoting sterling at \$4 85, the price of one barrel of apples at 16 shillings would cost \$8 88. Then \$1 25 must be taken from that, for the cost of the barrel and the heading and hooping of it, and also the freights of two shillings, six pence, leaving \$9 02 from which must come the cost of the apples and the shippers' profit. As the freight rates will probably be raised, and the profits will be proportionately even, while the state of the market be naturally as favorable to shippers as it is.

**APPLES IN EUROPE.**

It will thus be seen, that as the apple supply to be derived from the European continent will be of a very slender character, there is good reason to anticipate a lively demand, moderate prices for American apples, which, as long as they can be obtained on such terms, will be by reason of their own merit, preferred to the exclusion of all others.

The disastrous wind-up of the last season accentuates what has so often been said: that local crop conditions taken alone for guidance are dangerous and misleading, inducing shippers to pay a price for apples, which the large supplies available do not warrant.

Glutting the English market as is feared will be the case in the near future, judging from the actions of at least one large shipper will reduce the margin of profit even more. As it is now apples will net the farmer one dollar per barrel as they run. This price is for apples on the tree. Generally the expense of picking comes on the farmer. The apples are then sorted and those not fit for export trade are barreled and sent south. Around Philadelphia the market for apples is much greater than the supply, so that Boston apples are well taken up.

There will be no more apples shipped from Boston the coming season than for many years. Ordinarily New York ships twice as many apples abroad as Boston. This year, however the order has been reversed.

Liverpool receives more apples than any other foreign port. Last season out of a total of 894,832 barrels 546,804 were landed there, against 147,103 at London, 176,445 at Glasgow, and the remaining 34,471 barrels were landed at various small ports.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

**Short Onion Crop for 1886.**

The onion crop, owing to a smaller acreage, dry weather and the maggot, generally shows a reduced yield from last year. The onions, though not as large, are, in most cases, of better quality than those harvested in 1885. Complaint of the maggot appears to be pretty general, with very few suggestions of a remedy.

Special reports to October 2, place the yield of the crop in Maine at from two hundred to four hundred and fifty bushels to the acre, prices ranging from fifty cents to \$1 per bushel, with a tendency, in many cases, to sell.

In some localities there have been no pests, while in other maggot, wire worms and frost have done considerable damage. In the extreme northern part of the State the crop is an uncertain one, the weather being so cold that the hardest varieties are needed—the early red globe and the extra early flat red are the safest.

The yield in Massachusetts averages all the way from 250 to 500 bushels to the acre, according to quality of soil, culture given, freedom from pests, etc. Prices range from fifty cents to \$1 per bushel, the same as in Maine, and on the whole farmers are quite

free sellers at these figures. In some sections rust maggots and blight at tops did great damage, the maggots almost discouraging growers at Concord. The quality of the crop is generally good.

In Connecticut the onions are smaller, but of better quality than last year. Cut-worms and maggots were unusually prevalent, but the crop is East Hartford and South Windsor having been plowed up on account of their ravages. Frost also caused considerable damage in some places. As yet sales are limited, and the price varies from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Only about 250,000 bushels will be harvested this year from the great onion fields of Orange County, N. Y., which usually produce between 500,000 and 600,000 bushels on the 2,500 to 3,000 acres planted. The new onion weevil, which proved so destructive last year, and the cut-worm are responsible for this. Growers in most sections are disposed to hold for a late market, although sales at fifty cents to \$1 per bushel are reported. Frost and pests have spared the crop in a few localities, and it shows a larger average yield than last year—500 bushels per acre in Madison County, against 400 in 1885.

In other sections the yield is not so good, being from 200 to 300 bushels, considerably less than in 1885. The quality is, on the whole, much better than then.

The crop in Michigan is about one-third short, and in Wisconsin, although the quality is excellent, the yield is short 63½ per cent. owing principally to drought, while in Iowa the crop is almost a failure. The Ohio crop is very good.—Husbandman.

**Storing Cabbage Heads.**

A correspondent of the N. Y. World says:

I observe that amateur farmers are often puzzled to know whether to store cabbages for winter with the heads up or down in the trenches. These doubtful folks read in one journal how a correspondent stores his cabbages heads down with great success; in another, or perhaps the same journal, a second correspondent tells how he stores cabbages roots down. This is puzzling to beginners, but old cultivators understand what makes the two modes so apparently conflicting perfectly justifiable and practical.

"The usual mode of placing cabbages compactly in a trench with the heads down applies only to these already fully headed, the main object in inverting them being to turn off the water. But there are immature cabbages to be stored—cabbages that require further heading and sometimes more growth. These are properly placed in trenches, roots down, so that these shall be kept alive.

"As cabbages do not suffer from light frosts, they do not require to be pulled before hard freezing weather. When placed in the trenches some experience and judgment is required to know how to give sufficient protection without too much heat. A place shaded from the sun is best for the trench."

**Asparagus.**

A correspondent of the N. Y. World says:

"The quickest and safest way to have good-sized asparagus two years after planting is to grow the plants from seed. I prefer putting the seed in the fall. I make the soil just as rich as possible, then sow seeds of this year's growth in drills four inches deep and from one and a half to two feet apart. The earth is then packed down hard and firm over them and the surface well protected until spring. With good seed, very rich soil and care during the spring and summer I have plants large enough to transplant in the fall. In transplanting I set the plants from three to four feet apart each way. It does not do to crowd asparagus if you want it good. Also be sure that the drainage of the bed is good. I have not said anything about manuring the asparagus bed, for that is too well known an item, but drainage is an essential point overlooked."

This view the Rural New Yorker endorses in a late issue, saying: "Asparagus roots may still be planted. If not now it would be well to prepare the plot now for spring, and to plant as early in spring as the weather will permit. Asparagus is really one of the easiest vegetables to raise—far easier than celery. We prefer to raise it from seed, and to sow the seed where the plants are to remain. In the preparation of the soil there is no difference whether we sow the seeds or plant the sets. A rich, deep, mellow soil is required, and that is the whole story. Our experiment of raising asparagus eight years ago from seeds may still be remembered by our older readers. Seeds of every supposed variety were procured from France, Germany and England, and sown side by side. These seeds were sown thickly in drills four feet apart and the plants thinned to one foot apart in the row. As to the size and flavor of difference, the Argentine shoots were more silvery, the Red Dutch redder in color than the others.

"The old way was to sow in the seed-bed and then transplant. But there is no reason for a special seed-bed; no need of transplanting. We merely make additional labor and defer the time when the shoots may be cut. An ounce of seed will cost 10 cents and there are fully 1,500 seeds in an ounce, and these will give plants enough for a large family. Were we preparing a bed of asparagus, we should have the plants at least two by four feet apart."

**Lime-Water for Earth Worms.**

In the use of lime water to destroy earth worms in the soil of flower pots, some persons fear injury to the plants by using it too strong, and therefore neglect to employ it altogether. It should be understood that lime-water will not injure plants. And by lime-water is meant water containing all the lime it will hold in solution. This is a definite quantity, and cannot be increased, no matter how large an amount of lime in excess is used for a certain quantity of water. The water will hold so much and no more. After slaking lime in water it is allowed to settle, and then the clear liquid is poured off; this is lime-water. The soil of a plant can be saturated with it by pouring it on, or by immersing the pot in it for a time. This operation will destroy earth worms, or compel them to escape.—Vick's Magazine.

This Early Richmond cherry when top-grafted on Mahaleb, bears much larger crops of fruit than on Mahaleb, but is shorter lived on account of this excessive bearing.

**Horticultural Notes.**

An old pear tree, planted by Colonel Narver at Monroe in 1812, was cut down last week.

The Monroe Commercial says: Geo. Doty, of Raisinville, has handed us a well grown russet apple—russet as to its appearance, but a Belleflower in shape—picked from a Belleflower tree. It would seem that Belleflower trees are given to bearing russets this year.

The American Agriculturist advises: Make your garden now, and sow the seed in the spring. We want simply to remind our readers that the garden will look better and be better if it is plowed or spaded now, and all weeds and rubbish burned or removed, and the land got ready for sowing at the earliest proper time. Of course, manure should be applied and plowed in at this time, leaving the ground rough and exposed to the action of freezing and thawing in the winter. In the spring cross-plowing or harrowing will bring it into condition to receive the seeds of plants.

The Orange County, (N. Y.) Farmer says: A few days since we noted a farmer with a barrel of fine looking pears of the White Doyenne or Virgaltie variety. They looked well, but on tasting them it was at once ascertained that they had been allowed to remain on the tree until ripe. They were consequently very poor and flat, when they should have been delicious. It seems strange that farmers cannot learn this lesson—pick pears when hard." These sold for less than half what they would have brought had they been picked at the proper time.

Peter Henderson says that he can successfully lay down turf for lawns, even in hot weather, if he follows the operation when finished, and before getting dry, with a simple covering of half an inch of fine light soil put through a sieve. The grass soon grows through the soil. This fine and even stratum of dust affords a protection similar to that of the famous deposit of fine earth which the late A. B. Dickinson effected by flooding his grass lands with muddy brooks in spring, covering them half an inch to an inch with the fine deposit, and by which he made his meadows give three tons of hay to the acre after a sufficient repetition of the process.

The Farmers' Home Journal has a "Tennessee department" in which it gives, among other items, the following, which bears our own second crop items out of sight:

"Second crop grapes produced by Mr. C. F. Hofstetter, Davidson County, have been quite profitable this season. Mr. H. has sold 700 pounds. The Ives is more prone to produce second crop than any other variety. Second crop raspberries have been quite abundant in Davidson County. The strawberry has sported very little this season. The Charles Downing, so clever to produce second crops has been content to favor us with a large, delicious first crop. Mr. F. L. Armstrong has had apple trees to bloom the second time, and cherry trees have been blooming almost the entire season."

HALF'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25c. GLEN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE—Black & Brown, 25c. PIERCE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 25c. DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sure cure, 50c.

**Apiarian.**

**Ventilation of Hives.**

G. L. Tinker, in the American Agriculturist, says, in an article on wintering bees: Bees require free ventilation in winter. They throw off a large amount of moisture in their breath that must have a ready means of exit from the hive or the bees will become restless,—a never-failing indication of something wrong. All undue loss of heat must be prevented and it can be easily retained by giving free bottom ventilation and allowing no upward movement of air except through wood or other very close porous covering. The best and most economical covering in my experience is solid unpainted wood. Simply place a thin board over the brood-chamber so as to leave a bee space over the frames in time to have it well protected and I will guarantee it to hold the heat to the comfort of the bees and at the same time give an almost unobstructed exit to all moisture and that too, directly through the board and the propolis.

I am prepared to say from ample experience that every kind of upward ventilation through free opening or loose porous coverings is pernicious and liable to disaster; for the life of a colony of bees subjected to cold goes out with the loss of heat which is forced strongly upward through free outlets by the pressure of cold air coming in at the entrance. We can now see why bees instinctively stop up all the crevices with propolis. It is to prevent the loss of heat which nature has taught them is life; and had beekeepers been as wise as the physiologist who said "heat is life," we should have saved thousands upon thousands of colonies lost in wintering, largely through the follies of upward ventilation. It has been a dear lesson indeed that has taught us that our theories of absorbents have been all wrong. We now know, if we can retain the heat, there is no difficulty about getting out the moisture. The heat expels it as heat expels it, and there are fully 1,500 seeds in an ounce, and these will give plants enough for a large family. Were we preparing a bed of asparagus, we should have the plants at least two by four feet apart."

Where the temperature about the hives never goes below 45° or 50°, as in cellar wintering, we have a different state of things than exists in out-door wintering. Even by free bottom ventilation if the hive is light on top the bees may get too warm and become restless. Hence it will be seen that bees must be ventilated to suit their surroundings, the leading object being always to keep them in winter confinement in as torpid a state as possible; for we have learned that activity means waste of tissue, excessive consumption of food, loss of vitality and premature death. Spring dwindling can be traced to no other source. The bees are worn out with activity, with constant hunger, with adverse conditions of their life. Successful wintering means conservation of vitality, which is best accomplished through what is known as hibernation.

This state, which bees begin to enter upon the approach of frosty nights in the fall, is one which cannot elicit too close attention by beekeepers; for upon it hinge the greatest successes of the future. It is simply a conservative state that the bee enters, enabling us to shape the bee of the fall to

the bee of the spring with all of its vitality and working capacity intact, and unchanged by the intervening time. A bee's life is only too short, but its length is measured by its activity; hence, to span the long winter months, it must have rest from its labors. Nature has provided this rest in what we call hibernation or call hibernation. It is not of course the profound hibernation of many other insects, nor does any one claim that. The bee becomes torpid, lethargic and resumes imperceptibly. There is a considerable reduction of the temperature of the cluster from that existing in a state of activity to the lowest point consistent with vital action,—a slight respiration and imperceptible movement. The reduction of temperature is about 20°, enough to justify those who are claiming true hibernation for bees that are indulging in no gibberish. It is a state, however, requiring food at intervals of from three to five days. I only know that they have regular feeding times when the whole colony becomes active and each bee seems to help itself to honey. When all have feasted they settle into the torpid state again.

A colony of bees properly hibernating will consume not more than one pound of honey per month and this state continues, if all goes right, from the first of November to the first of February, when breeding commences. More heat is then required and the bees are no longer in a perfectly listless state. The patch of brood started will be, however, quite small, usually not over four inches in diameter, so that no great increase of temperature is required. They start no more unless they have frequent fights, until in March when extensive breeding begins and hibernation ceases altogether.

Hibernation is secured only at a low temperature. It commences at a point below 50° and becomes more profound until we reach 41°. Going below that it gradually becomes less until below 32°. Going below this point the bees become active and the labor destructive to their vitality and life begins. Severe cold and currents of air interrupt hibernation and should be provided against in order to the most successful wintering. Before bees are placed in cellars, the cellars should be cooled to 41° by opening hatchways or ventilators at night, and the temperature should be kept down by the same means if inclined to rise. If the temperature goes below 41°, I would raise it by the use of anthracite coal stove and keep it at near 41° as possible till the first of February. Then raise the temperature to 48° and keep it there until the bees are set out. Two very serious mistakes are often made in placing bees in cellars: the first is in having the cellar too warm; and the second is in allowing currents of fresh air to enter through sub-earth pipes. Both of these conditions prevent hibernation and tend to restlessness.

In hives protected with chaff, sawdust, etc., we get a near approach to the condition secured in a single-walled hive in a repository; and, if the protection is sufficient, bees will winter out-of-doors as well as in. But it is plain, if we are to secure uniform temperature, we must winter in special depositories. My objection to chaff-hives is the cost and the labor of preparation for winter.

**Swiss Honey.**

One thing that traveled Americans are likely to remember, because it is the sole article they ever get abroad without paying for it, is Swiss honey. At nearly every inn in the little republic honey is always on the breakfast table, and you may eat as much as you like without cost. Generally strained, it is frequently called virgin honey, which it is not. Most of our countrymen have always been taught to believe that it is pure, the most boasted, but rarely discovered, honesty of the Swiss being regarded as a guarantee of its purity. It is now declared, and is, doubtless, true, that Swiss honey is almost invariably made of glycerine and pear juice—not so bad as many adulterations. As this has been one of the things in which we have had complete faith, the discovery will have a tendency to shatter the little confidence we have left. Swiss honey, however, is not injurious, for which, perhaps, we should be thankful. It is not like the famous honey of Trebizend, which is positively poisonous, causing severe headache and nausea. Xenophon, in his "Anabasis," describes it as producing the effect of temporary madness on the whole army. Recent travelers in that valley have observed the same consequences and ascribe it to rhododendron, of which the bees there are very fond. Swiss honey a chemical debasement—what next?

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Nursery Stock-Fall of 1886**

The Old and SYRACUSE NURSERIES Come to the Front for the Fall of '86

With the largest stock of their specialties, STANDARD APPLE, PEACH and DWARF PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRY trees ever offered to the public, all Young Trees and well rooted, and free from the effects of Aphis and Hail. Also a very superior assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and BUSHES. All Nurseries and Dealers are cordially invited to inspect this superior stock of fruit trees with us, before placing their orders for the coming Fall.

Write us at once, and we will send you a list of our specialties.

SMITH, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, New York.

**GRAPE VINES**

Also the SMALL FRUIT, and all GRAPE VINES, Extra Quality, Warranted Free. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Catalogue FREE.

EMPIRE STATE & NIAGARA T. S. HUBBARD, PHOENIX, New York. Send for Circular.

**A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM**

Economy, Exactness and Carefulness

Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys. As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those manufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost. Just look at the prices below and judge for yourselves.

No. 1—Farm Scale.

Weights from 34 pound to 500 pounds. Size of platform 7 by 18 feet.

Price \$15 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year. With wheels \$20 extra; or \$30.

No. 2—Farm Scale.

Weights from one pound to 5,000 pounds (3 tons) size of platform 7 by 18 feet.

Price, \$35, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year.

No. 3—Grain and Stock Scale.

Weights from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (5 tons); size of platform 8 by 14 feet.

Price \$45 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year. In ordering, give the number of scales you select. Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and all directions for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchandise. All will be boxed and delivered at the depot in Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the manufacturers, and the prices above are only one-half or one-third the usual prices for the same article. Or get the scales at above prices of course the money must be sent to us, and the sender must become a subscriber to the FARMER.

GIBBONS BROTHERS, DETROIT, MICH.

**TEEN DOLLARS ENOUGH!**

—BY—

Catherine Owen. \$1.

An interesting story, with excellent recipes and directions for cooking and housekeeping. It appeared serially in Good Housekeeping, and has been enthusiastically praised by many who have tested the recipes and followed the suggestions.

For Sale by all Booksellers. Sent by mail post paid, on receipt of price by publishers.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston, Mass., 200 St.

**Three Peculiarities**

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

1st: The combination of the various remedial agents used.

2d: The proportion in which the roots, herbs, barks, etc., are mixed.

3d: The process by which the active medicinal properties are secured.

The result is a medicine of unusual strength and curative power, which effects cures heretofore unobtainable. These peculiarities being exclusively to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and are unknown to Others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared with the greatest skill and care, by pharmacists of education and long experience. Hence it is a medicine worthy of entire confidence. If you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or any disease of the blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, or kidney and liver complaints, catarrh or rheumatism, do not fail to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends as the best blood purifier on earth." WM. GARY, druggist, Hamilton, O.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula, humors, and done me worlds of good otherwise." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

A book containing many additional statements of cures will be sent to all who desire.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by G. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar.**

**SONGS**

100 new and popular songs sent free to all who send 4 cents in postage. 100 pieces choice music 6 cents. Catalogue free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**THE GREAT WABASH ROUTE**

The Shortest and Best Route from DETROIT

To Adrian, Auburn, Fort Wayne, Peru, Indianapolis, Louisville and points south; Lafayette, Danville, Decatur, Springfield, Louisville, Kansas City, and points west and Southwestern.

**CHICAGO**

Two solid trains daily between Detroit and Chicago, Detroit and Indianapolis, Detroit and St. Louis.

California Excursion Bureau.

A full line of Round Trip Tickets to all head points in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas.

Ticket Agent, Detroit.

F. CHANDLER, W. H. KNIGHT, Commercial Agents, Detroit G. P. & T. Ag't, St. Louis, Mo.

**Michigan Central Railroad.**

Depot foot of Third Street. Ticket office, 66 Woodward Avenue, corner of Jefferson Avenue, Merrill block, and at depot. All trains arrive and depart from Central Standard Time.

**Chicago Trains.**

Leave, from west. Arrive, from east.

New York Limited Express. \$11.15 p.m. \$11.15 a.m.  
Mail, via Main & Erie. \$7.00 p.m. \$7.00 a.m.  
Day Express. \$4.00 p.m. \$4.00 a.m.  
Kalamazoo & Saginaw. \$4.00 p.m. \$4.00 a.m.  
Evening Express. \$3.00 p.m. \$3.00 a.m.  
Pacific Express. \$2.00 p.m. \$2.00 a.m.

**GRAND RAPIDS & SAGINAW.**

Day Express. \$4.00 p.m. \$4.00 a.m.  
Grand Rapids Express. \$4.00 p.m. \$4.00 a.m.  
Night Express. \$3.00 p.m. \$3.00 a.m.

**SAGINAW AND BAY CITY RAILROAD.**

Bay City and Saginaw. \$4.00 a.m. \$4.00 p.m.  
Mackinaw & Marquette. \$4.00 p.m. \$4.00 a.m.  
Night Express. \$3.00 p.m. \$3.00 a.m.

**Cincinnati Express.**

St. L., Cin., Cleve. & Col's. \$3.00 p.m. \$3.00 a.m.  
Crosse Lake Accommodation. \$2.00 p.m. \$2.00 a.m.  
Cincinnati Express. \$2.00 p.m. \$2.00 a.m.  
Toledo Express. \$2.00 p.m. \$2.00 a.m.

**Canada Division**

Buffalo and Toronto Trains. Leave, going east. Arrive, from east.

Atlantic Express. \$5.10 a.m. \$5.10 p.m.  
Recreation. \$4.00 p.m. \$4.00 a.m.  
Fast Day Express. \$4.00 p.m. \$4.00 a.m.  
New York & Boston Ex. \$3.00 p.m. \$3.00 a.m.  
Limited Express. \$1.00 p.m. \$1.00 a.m.

\$Daily. \*Except Sunday. \*Except Saturday. \*Except Monday.

CHAS. A. WARREN, O. W. RUGGLES, City P. & T. Ag't, Gen'l. Ag't, Chicago, Ill. May 21, 1886. Detroit.

**Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette R. R.**

The Mackinaw Short Line

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

**Wagon, Time Table, Rate.**

Reedstown. In effect June 1st, 1886.

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**A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION.**

And One which Appeals to Common Sense.  
Many Curable Cases.

(Medical Bulletin.)

"Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured," says Dr. S. C. Clark, of Watertown, N. Y., "if they would go at it right. I have a new view of the disease. Consumption is not always of lung origin."

"How so? What is it then?"

"Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails everywhere, but the best practitioners refuse to attribute it entirely to inheritance or the weather. If a person lives in the most favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease. The disorder in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other ailment, and can never be cured until approached through its source."

"Yes, doctor; but what is the method of approach?"

"If you dip your finger in acid you burn it; do you not?"

"Yes."

"If you wash this burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?"

"Why, constant inflammation, festering and eventual destruction of the finger."

"Precisely! Now then for my method, which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practitioner. You know certain acids are developed in the body. Well, if the system is all right these acids are neutralized or utilized and carried out. If the system is run down by excesses, anxiety, continual exposure, or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood. If there is any natural weakness in the lung, this acid attacks it, having a natural affinity for it, and if the acid is not neutralized or passed out of the system, it burns, ulcerates and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear?"

"Perfectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system?"

"Irregularities of the liver and kidneys create this excess of acid and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution, enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do!"

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases."

"No, but I will. The lungs are only diseased as an effect of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having exhausted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was compelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe cure; though a proprietary remedy, it is now recognized, I see, by leading physicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the only specific for those great organs in which over ninety per cent of diseases originate are sustained."

"Is this form of treatment successful?"

"It is wonderfully so, and for that reason I am only too willing that you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

*Note by the Publishers:*—We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it for the good of suffering people. In a foot note to their letter they say:

"The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys, proven by the fact that when these organs are restored to health by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears, and so does uric or kidney poisoning, which causes so many symptoms of diseases that the human system is subject to. The same may be said of rheumatism, caused by an acid condition of the system. We have done what we always have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon perfect the work already begun. Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wolf, of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the *Lutheran Quarterly*, said her friends thought her 'far gone with Consumption,' but after a thorough treatment with Warner's safe cure, she says: 'I am perfectly well.' We can cite thousands of such cases, but one is enough. If you publish the above article, kindly send us a marked copy."

We gladly give place to the article, for if we can in any way stay the ravages of Consumption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounden duty so to do. J.—PUB.

**Wit Saved Him.**

A brigade was encamped near Charleston Va., says Allen F. Hall, in the *Grand Army Sentinel*, and a guard had been detailed to protect the property of the citizens in the neighborhood and strict orders given against foraging or taking anything without paying for it. The colonel of one of the regiments was out one day with his staff and all of a sudden he came upon a private of his regiment with a sheep on his back, evidently just killed. He rode up to the soldier and asked him: "Where did you get that sheep?"

He answered: "Up here in the field."

"Did you buy him?"

"No, sir; I just killed him, so."

"Why, don't you know that strict orders have been issued against doing anything like that?"

"Yes, sir; I know it, and will tell you how it was. I was going along the road whistling the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and this sheep' held up his head and looked straight at me, and said, 'ba-ba, ba-ba,' and, sir, I up and killed him, as I won't allow anything to say 'ba-ba' at me when I'm singing or whistling the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

It is needless to say the colonel told him to go ahead. The fellow's wit saved him that time.

**Economy is Wealth.**

Have our lady readers ever thought how much they can save by getting all the patterns they wish to use during the year for nothing? This can be done by subscribing to **DEMOREST'S MONTHLY**—the finest and best family magazine in the world. Each number of this valuable magazine contains a coupon order entitling the holder to a pattern of any garment in that number, of any size, send for twenty cents for the last number and see for yourself. Address: **DEMOREST**, 16 East 14th Street, New York.



## THE WORLD.

The world is naught till one is come  
Who is the world; then beauty wakes,  
And voices sing that have been dumb.

The world is naught when one is gone  
Who was the world; then the heart breaks  
That this is less which once was won.

Dear love, this life, so passion-fraught,  
From you is bliss or sorrow takes;  
While you is all, without you naught.

—Arie Bates.

## IRISH LANDLORDS.

Everything They Own Squeezed From the Poor Peasant.

Dublin would be the most beautiful city in Europe but for two things—the aristocracy and its people. The aristocracy, so-called, live in tumble-down villas, which, though their white walls sparkle in the sunshine, prove, when approached, to be painted shells surrounded by gardens in ruins. The inhabitants of all these villas are a set of broken-down landlords, who have been compelled to close their country houses and come to town for economy sake; widows living on the dowry paid them by their elder brothers, and mortgage creditors, who live on the mortgages that they or their ancestors have placed on the land; for in Ireland, with the exception of a few distillers and brewers, who live on the drunkenness of the people, there is no possible mode of obtaining money save from the peasant farmer. The Socialist axiom that capital is only a useless value, the toil of the worker being unpaid, is in other countries mitigated and almost lost sight of in the multiplicity of avenues through which money must flow before it falls into the pockets of the rich. But in Ireland the direct and rude transfer of money from the horny hands of the peasant to the delicate fingers of the landlord has a horrible smell of slavery.

In Ireland the landlord does absolutely nothing save to grab all the money that the peasant can scrape together. An Irish landlord said: "I have always done, now do and will continue to do just as the other landlords, for it is as impossible for me as for the rest of my class to do otherwise; but that does not prevent me from acknowledging the fact that it is a worn-out system, at war with the nineteenth century, and something that should be at once abolished. In Ireland every chicken that goes into the pot, every glass of champagne drunk, every silk robe that rustles on the street, every rose worn at the ball, is so much squeezed out of the misery of the peasant's fowl. A few years ago this tribute—for that is what it is—was accepted without a murmur, just as feudalism or slavery was accepted long ago in other lands. But now the scales have fallen from the eyes of the nation and the sore is laid bare in all its ugliness, just as if the inner garment had been removed from the natural body, revealing the flesh covered with scars and postures. This wound, which hitherto was only visible to a few, you now see everywhere in the most squalid districts of the city as well as in the most elegant and fashionable quarters."

## A Petrified Honeycomb.

About ten years ago, A. M. Gray of Boston, was travelling about the country, seeking to recover his health, which was feeble at that time. He was at one time at Oconto, Wis., and there he wandered about considerably through the fields.

One day, in climbing over a stone wall, a stone upon which he had rested his hand fell to the ground. Its peculiar appearance attracted his attention, but, although he examined it closely, he could not make out what it was. In shape it was oval, about the size of an ordinary stove cover, and four inches thick.

This stone he took with him, and upon reaching Washington in the course of his journey, took it to the Smithsonian Institute, and there sought to learn, by comparison with the large and varied collection of geological specimens, just what it was.

However, nothing like it could be found. His long search and close scrutiny of the numerous specimens caused one of the professors to inquire what he was searching for.

Upon being shown the rock by Mr. Gray, the professor examined it a moment, and then went into ecstasies over it. He said it was petrified honey, a thing which had never before been known. Almost everything else was known to exist in a petrified state, but up to that time petrified honey had never been found.

When the piece was broken a beautiful sight was presented of perfectly formed cells, with honey petrified in them in little drops, that sparkled like diamonds.

## Getting the Taste of Mutton.

A queer story comes from New Zealand. The owls in that island used to be harmless as doves; indeed, they were "mousing owls," and, therefore, useful. But one night a settler left a sheepskin nailed to his roof, and an owl came along and tasted of the fat mutton left thereon. That owl became a sheep-killer, alighting on a sheep's back three nights later. Still more strange, all the other owls began to like mutton, and now the New Zealand bird of that species takes thousands upon thousands of sheep, their appetites growing by what they feed on, and their numbers increasing in proportion to their prosperity. They light on the backs of the sheep and tear the poor beasts with their beaks, going at once through the carcass to the kidney fat, which to the owl's tongue is the daintiest of morsels.

You often hear a woman say, "There's no use talking," but she doesn't think so just the same.

## HOW TO PUNISH CHILDREN.

The Way to Do What is Generally Better Left Undone.

As young children behave in all respects like young animals, and are amenable only to the same instruction as an animal, it seems certain that ninety per cent. of all the corporal punishment which a child should have, ought to be inflicted before it is three years of age. As soon as it begins to understand yes and no it should be made to obey. When a colt or young puppy nips the hand too hard, a slight blow stops the unpleasant part of the play, and the punishment is accepted as a result of their own action, so long as the person does not show anger. When at the table little fingers reach for the hot coffee-pot, "No, no," conveys the idea. The fingers go out again, regardless of the warning, and then a little blow will settle the matter. Then the fingers will come out again to test cause and effect. The same punishment must follow without any word of reproach or warning. These lessons repeated in various ways will settle the question of authority at a very early age and the rod will soon be laid aside.

In training a horse it is very important not to excite resentment. It is equally important in training the child. It is therefore laid down as a good rule not to strike a child twice, unless the offence be repeated. Let the blow follow the wrong-doing, and let it be severe in proportion to the iniquity, but it must not be repeated. With the child make one blow, quick and without warning, answer the purpose. The suddenness and the accompanying surprise, make the single stroke doubly effective. By avoiding repetition, the resentment which comes from a prolonged whipping is avoided. The actual pain inflicted may be so slight in some cases as to be hardly worth attention.

Later in life, a sudden punishment of this kind may be made useful to control persistent wrong-doing, to arrest a willful infringement of another child's rights and in many other cases where there is no time for words. The sudden surprise to a certain extent, conveys an idea of the enormity of the offence; hence, all such measures should, later in life, be reserved for grave offences and special cases.

For the stubborn, those lacking in self-esteem, the heedless and the persistent, especial modifications must be made. But those in charge must constantly bear in mind that the child's welfare is the object to be sought and must not allow self-esteem, convenience, anger or annoyance to interfere with this one great law. Lastly, it is well to remember that the right which the parent has to control or command a child is given by love. If you do not love your child, you have no more right to give it a command than you have to issue an order to your neighbor. If anger or vexation for the moment stifles love, then your right to stand in judgment is gone. Action must be suspended until love returns as a vindicator.

## Whistling and Whistles.

If a boy is allowed to whistle it will turn his attention in a great degree from the desire to become the possessor of a drum, and if paternal firmness be added, he can be kept satisfied without one until he gets to be sixteen years old, when he will strike the cornet period.

Shakespeare was well acquainted with the art. He makes Othello say concerning Desdemona: "If I do not prove her false, I'll whistle her off and let her down the wind a prey to fortune, even though her very cries were my dead heart-strings."

Negroes are the best whistlers in the world. Frequently one hears a colored improviser whistling the quaintest and sweetest melodies, and with the colored males in general whistling comes as natural as grunting does to a hog.

Men whistle when they are happy, and they whistle when they are sad. When you see a carpenter or a house-painter pushing a plane or slapping on the paint and whistling a lively air at the same time, set him down as a man who pays his debts, is cheerful at home and never whistles his children.

When a man is sad he whistles in a doleful tone. Nine times out of ten he won't choose a dismal air, but he will whistle a lively tune, a hornpipe or a negro minstrel song. And he will draw the melody in and out between his lips in a way to draw tears from all listeners. Sometimes a man accomplishes the same result when he is cheerful and trying to whistle real good.

Girls in general whistle in a sort of jerky, disconnected, jim-jam sort of way, and groan mildly between the notes. They'd better let whistling alone.

## All About an Umbrella.

An umbrella was carried off lately from the editorial rooms of a Georgia paper, and in the next number of the paper appeared this paragraph: "The man who came into my office and deliberately stole my umbrella is worse than a thief and meaner than an assassin, lower than a blackguard and uglier than a crazy quack. May each rain-drop that falls upon it turn into drops of blazing vitriol, and each sun ray bristle with 10,000 pointed needles dipped in acid poison to prick his putrid flesh."

## A Governor's Royal Commission.

The royal commission of Benning Wentworth, Governor of the province of New-Hampshire from 1741 to 1767, has recently been found in the Portsmouth Athenaeum. It appears that it was deposited in that institution in 1827, inclosed in a box made especially for it. It was placed in a drawer or alcove, and was known only to a few of the officials. Mr. James Rindge Stanwood, a young gentleman interest-

ed in antiquarian subjects, while recently examining some old papers and documents that had been long ago deposited in the Athenaeum, accidentally found the Wentworth commission, which will be framed and hung upon the walls in the reading room. It is in a perfect state of preservation, about 80 inches square, with a pendant seal of solid wax 5 inches in diameter.

## Chinese Costumes.

The principal feature of a Chinaman's costume is the fact that nothing ever fits but his stockings. His clothing consists, really, of three or four shirts, each opening in front and having five buttons, a sacred number. These buttons are never in a straight row, but in a sort of semi-circle half around the body. The outer garments have sleeves a foot longer than the arm, a fact which affords abundant opportunities for theft.

A Chinaman's jackets are his thermometer. He will say, "To-day is three jackets cold, and if it increases at this rate, to-morrow will be four or five jackets cold."

Their shoes are well known, and their caps are of three or four different forms. One they call the "watermelon cap," of the shape of half a watermelon, having no front-piece, but, instead, a knob on the top by which it is handled. The second is like a round top felt hat with the sides turned up, and others are of various shapes. The color of the knob on the top of the hat is the sign of rank among mandarins. The lowest wear a gilt knob, then a white stone, a clear crystal, a pale blue stone, a deep blue, a pale red and a deep red in order of rank. Yellow may only be worn by the emperor's family, but as a mark of respect to age, men over sixty years by special edicts are allowed to wear yellow, this always entitling them to great consideration among all classes.

The duds of the Chinese probably originated among the Chinese. From the dawn of history, on state occasions, officials and dressy persons will wear a sort of pantaloons, fitting as tightly as possible to the leg, and each leg being entirely separate from its fellow. These trousers are of silk or satin, and the legs are held in place by being fastened to a waist-band or belt around the body. On the approach of cold weather the Chinese increase the number of their garments, until sometimes they are like animated bales of cotton, their arms being forced into a nearly horizontal position; nor do they take off their masses of clothing until the return of spring.

## Faces That Draw Money.

In this country, where money is king, it is a peculiarly fitting distinction to put the heads of our departed great men on our currency. Everywhere the most bigoted republicans will carry General Hancock's picture in their pockets and prize it highly. But to be on a \$2 bill is not the highest distinction. One might be on a \$5 or even \$100. Yet a still higher honor than this is for a statesman or soldier to have his features stamped in the corner of a draft or check. So it happens that Stanton still draws from the Treasury all the money used in the War department, and Amos Kendall draws that for the Post Office department. All the money got out of the Treasury department must be drawn by draft or check. Each department has an individual check, and upon this and no other can its money be drawn. Stanton's head is stamped on the War department check, and Kendall's on the Post Office. Chief Justice Marshall alone can draw money for the department of Justice, and Seward certifies to the State department check. Admiral Farragut draws the money for the Navy, and Thomas E. Ewing for the Interior department. Chase is given more extended authority. His head is upon the treasurer's disbursing check, which must be used by all disbursing officers in drawing their money; he gives credit to the 4 per cent. interest check, and controls the checks of the Pacific railroad bonds. Dexter figures on the assistant treasurer's checks, the interest and the redemption checks. Hamilton draws the interest on the 3 per cent bonds, and Seward on the 4½s.

## Snake Teaching in English Schools.

Judging by the scientific agitation which has shaken England for so many years, one would hardly credit the statement made by Sir John Lubbock in his address at the unveiling of the statue of the founder of the Masonic Science college, that, in fifty-four of 240 endowed schools for boys which have reported, no science whatever is taught; in fifty, one hour is devoted to it per week; in seventy-six, less than three hours; while only fifty-six devoted as many as six hours to it. According to the report of the technical commission last year, there were only three schools in Great Britain in which science is fully and adequately taught. In urging the benefits of science, Sir John Lubbock says: "In the first place, science adds immensely to the interest and happiness of life. It is altogether a mistake to regard science as dry or prosaic. The technical works, descriptions of species, etc., bear the same relations to science as dictionaries to literature. \* \* \* Occasionally, indeed, it may destroy some poetical myth of antiquity, such as the ancient Hindoo explanation of rivers, that Indra dug out their beds with his thunderbolts, and sent them forth by long continuous paths." But the real causes of natural phenomena are far more striking, and contain more real poetry, than those which have occurred to the untrained imagination of mankind.

## For Their Personal Comfort.

Paris is trying an experiment which has long ago been found to answer in Italy. On one of the boulevards a new establishment has been opened for the personal comfort of Parisians. You can wash your hands, have your clothes brushed, your boots cleaned. You can write your letters. Paper, pens, ink, etc., are at your disposal. In one room are all the newspapers, not merely of Paris and the Provinces, but of all the great Continental capitals. A third room is devoted to works of reference, encyclopedias, dictionaries and directories. There is a telephone and a post office, and all this is open to any passer-by who pays half-a-franc admission. The Italian idea did not go quite so far, but in some respects it was more useful. It was not a private speculation, but a Government concern. In fact, it was part of the working of the postal system of the country. You paid a penny entrance fee and found all the means of writing and all the information you might need to hand. You buy paper at cost price, and have the use of writing materials gratuitously. The French institution is a speculation, and if the building opened on the Boulevard Montmartre succeeds, no doubt we shall see others established all over the capital.

Nature, the handmaiden of God, doth nothing but with good advice, if we make researches into the true reason of things.

## A Boston Bank Reminiscence.

Many years ago a young man in one of the banks showed such capacity as a teller or cashier that some of its customers got to go to a bank for him. Everything went on successfully. There was a habit of lending and borrowing between banks, and sometimes between them and reliable individuals, and this young cashier had such a relation with a man supposed to be beyond suspicion. One day this man came to him with a large request, no less than the loan of \$150,000, equal to half the capital of the bank, which was \$300,000. Strange, he got it, and disappeared not to be found; his kindred could give no information about him; telegraphs, railroads, ocean steamers, did not exist to afford inquiry or pursuit. The directors had to be made aware of the loss of half their capital. Their first thought was to reduce their capital to \$150,000. The young cashier submitted himself to their discretion, but proposed if allowed to go on to devote himself, all his means and energies, to the rehabilitation of the capital. The directors acceded to his request. The matter was kept quiet. The bank went on successfully. The cashier paid promptly 8 per cent. dividend on \$300,000, out of \$150,000 business. Watching every opportunity to make a penny, at the end of 15 years he accomplished his purpose. The capital of the bank was restored. When he began his task he was 30 years old, when he finished it he was 45, but the incessant strain of those 15 years left him a wreck, and in less than five years in the height of his usefulness he sank to his grave.

## General Grant's Horses.

General Grant was particularly proud and fond of his stud of horses. His war charger was an especial favorite. He took great delight in exhibiting his horses to his friends with whom he was intimate. Once at his stables with a friend he said: "Perhaps you would like to see the horse I rode during all the campaigns I commanded?" The animal was ordered to be brought out. The gentleman was surprised to find the horse no larger than a lady's palfray—small, slender, agile-limbed, black as a coal, intelligent, mild, an eye like a hawk, and a lick on the mane for all the world like a boy's cowlick. It was such an animal as women and children would make into a family pet. The gentleman pronounced the animal a beauty, but expressed a doubt as to its endurance. "Endurance!" said the general, "this animal exceeds in endurance any horse-flesh I ever saw. I have taken him out at daylight and kept in the saddle till dark, and he came in as fresh when I dismounted as when we started in the morning. There isn't gold in America to buy him. He is an imported horse of fine breed and was once on Jeff Davis's plantation." This was just before Davis was caught, and the visitor said, "I presume you would exchange the horse for Jeff Davis." "You have said it," exclaimed Grant, "I would exchange him for his old master," "but for nothing else in the world."

## Snake Charming.

As for the so-called charming of serpents, it may be practiced by any one who from observation comprehends the movements of the reptiles and knows how far to venture on familiarity. Confidence and dexterity on the part of the "charmer" can overcome fear and subtlety on the part of the snake, which, after all, is only watching its opportunity to strike or to escape. The jugglers understand this very well, and know how far the snake can reach to strike. Keeping at a safe distance, they irritate it just enough to make it follow the movements of their hands, or the bit of bright cloth waved before them, and which in point of fact is a shield to receive the bite should the cobra attempt to strike. The snake has risen and expanded its "hood," not for any admiration of the flaunted colors, or for any enjoyment of the discordant din which is supposed to charm it, but, in self-protection, the better to aim at its tormentor. "He is the best charmer," says Dr. Vincent Richards, in his valuable work, "Landmarks of Snake Poisoned Literature," "who is the most intimately conversant with the movements of the reptiles under varying conditions."

Mr. WATKINS—Yes, beats all what queer things happen nowadays. We've got the dumbest mystery you ever see in our time. Omaha Man—Ah! some crime, I suppose. Well, yes, something like that. You see, a tramp has confessed that he stole \$10 from the contribution box of our church. "Yes, but where's the mystery? You know who took it." "Why, we can't imagine how it got there, you see."

"Well, Simpson, I'm glad to see you back home." "Hope you made big money out of your show?" "I did it first, but lost it all in Texas."

"Why, how so?" "On account of that confounded mummy in our collection. The corner would insist upon holding an inquest over it in every town we stopped at. It cost me fifty dollars for fees every time."

THE ONE THING—"If it wasn't for the old thing, boys," said an old farmer, as he got down from his wagon, "I'd bet any amount of money on that bay colt of mine trotting in 2:16. I'd bet a million dollars if I had it." The crowd laughed derisively.

"What is the one thing?" asked one of the crowd. "The distance is 56 fur for the time."

A SHOPKEEPER is said to have stuck upon his door this laconic advertisement: "A boy wanted." On going to his shop next morning he beheld a smiling urchin in a basket, with the following pithy label: "Here he is!"

"I'll engage you," said the theatre manager to the actor in search of a job, "but times are hard just now and I can't give you any part prices. How would \$100 a week suit you?" "No, only," said the actor, "that won't do it at all. That isn't enough. Say, see here! Supposing you give me \$10 a week and pay it!"

## VARIETIES.

A GOOD story is told upon a patent churn agent of Carthage. He visited a farm house near Lockwood, in Deane County, and wanted to sell one of his double-gear, back-action, chain-lighting churns that would bring butter in eight minutes by the clock. The old man had sworn to wage war on all agents, but he was from home, and the young ladies of the house invited the agent in, gave him his dinner and talked about his churn. Finally they said they would not buy one unless it would do the eight-minute act, as stated in the hand-bill. "Just bring on your churn," said the knight of the churn, "and while you watch the clock I will run the machine." The girls gazed up at the churn with the rich creamy looking liquid, and the Carthage man grasped the handle and began to churn. At the end of the eight minutes he took off the cover, but there was no sign of butter. He laid off his coat and turned away at the crank for another eight minutes, but yet there was no sign of butter. Then he laid aside his vest and unbuttoned his collar. He twisted and perspired, and swore under his breath, until 40 minutes had gone by, and the butter did not come. Then with a wild look in his eye he gathered up his churn, called for his bill, hipped up his team and hid himself away.

The girls had filled the churn with butter-milk.

"MARRIAGE, what nonsense it is to talk to that child in that way. She'll never get it into her head."

"My dear, she's a girl, and girls are much quicker than boys."

"They don't understand anything when they're women, much less when they're seven years old. What does that little thing know about changing the subject when anything disagreeable is spoken of? Changing the subject! stuff and nonsense."

The motherly old woman repeated her little instructions to the child and the father went down town. He came home in the evening and found on a pet garden bed the marks of footprints. He called his little daughter.

"You've been tramping over that bed, when you know I told you not to."

"Papa, did you see any monkeys down town?"

"Monkeys! See here, haven't you been over that bed?"

"Papa, did you meet any pretty children to-day?"

"You little nuisance, did you trample those flower beds or did you not?"

There was a pause.

"Yes, but may be that you should always change the subject when it is disagreeable."

THE FAITH OF A LITTLE CHILD.—At a certain country church it was decided by the members to assemble together at a given time to pray for rain, which was badly needed for the growing crops. At the appointed hour the people began to gather, and one little fellow came trudging up with an umbrella as big as himself.

"What did you bring that for, youngster?" someone asked, with a smile.

"So 's I wouldn't get wet going home," was the reply.

It is safe to say that no one in the large gathering had come similarly provided, and that not a housewife of them all had set out her tubs and pans to catch the rainwater as it would pour from the roof in answer to the ascending petition.

THE CHAMPION MEAN MAN.—There is no meaner man than Hostetter McGinnis. He is ten years older than Miss Esmeralda Long-corn, to whom he has been paying his addresses, but he is continually falling her.

McGinnis—Miss Esmeralda, jesting aside, you have caused me to entertain for you feelings of the most profound sympathy. I have only one wish in regard to your future welfare, but I regret that the desire of my heart can never be fulfilled.

Esmeralda—And what is that futile desire, Hostetter?

McGinnis—It is that you had a daughter. I would certainly make her my wife.

A KENTUCKIAN with a large jug made a bargain with a countryman to take him four miles over the hills.

"How much'll you charge?"

"Oh, a couple of swigs of the stuff in that jug'll make it about square, I reckon."

After the journey had been made and the countryman had taken a swig, he said:

"Stranger, I'm a peaceable man, but if you don't want to be checked full of lead to-night, you'd better find some way to carry your molasses."

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EXTRA PREMIUMS IN CLUB RAISERS  
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